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MAINE USURPATION ENDED

THE FUSIONISTS LITERALLY OUT IN THE COLD.

THE LEGAL LEGISLATURE HOLDING A QUIET SESSION—THE FUSIONISTS HOLDING A MEETING ON THE SIDEWALK—GEN. DAVIS OBJECTS TO KEEPING UP THE FARCE TO PLEASE THEM.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 19.—A caucus of Republicans was held in the House this morning to see if a change could be made in the nomination for Adjutant-General. Major J. Gallagher, who was nominated on Saturday, had for an opponent in the caucus then held Gen. George L. Beal, United States Pension Agent at Portland for some years, and defeated him. Now it is believed by some of the leading Republicans that Gallagher, who is a young man, and has not had Beal's military experience, is not so well fitted to fulfill the important duties of the office in this crisis as Beal. Therefore, a committee was this morning appointed to confer with Gallagher and get him to resign his nomination, but he would not yield. When the committee reported this to the caucus, a reconsideration of the vote of Saturday, nominating him, was carried on motion of Eugene Hale, and a ballot for another candidate taken, which resulted in the election of Beal by a vote of 79, to 8 for Gallagher.

Both houses of the Legislature assembled at 11:30 A. M. The oath of office was administered to Councilors-elect Robie, Campbell, and Hinkley, in joint convention. Henry B. Cleaves, of Portland, was unanimously elected Attorney-General, the total vote being 103. Gen. George L. Beal, of Portland, was elected Adjutant-General, he receiving 95 votes to 4 for S. J. Gallagher. The Legislature then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. An order was passed by the House providing for the purchase of a new seal, should the State seal not be found. A. G. Andrews, Secretary of the Fusion Senate, and Mark. Harden, Messenger of the Governor and Council, delivered up the keys of their respective offices this forenoon.

Gov. Davis's first nomination was that of Col. A. W. Wildes, of Skowhegan, for Railroad Commissioner. Col. Wildes was nominated by ex-Gov. Garcelon, but the Democratic Council tabled the nomination. The Colonel has held office for a number of years. He also nominated W. A. Luce for Superintendent of Public Schools, and John D. Myerich for State Librarian.

Mr. Wilson, of Orono, a member of the Fusion House, arrived at the gate at 3:40 o'clock P. M., and simultaneously Mayor Nash came down from the State-house. Mr. Wilson demanded admittance, and was refused. "By whose order," asked he. "By order of Gov. Davis," replied the Mayor. "Gov. Davis has ordered the State-house cleared, because no business is being transacted in any of the departments; neither the Treasury, the Secretary of State's office, nor either of the houses of the Legislature." "But," expostulated Mr. Wilson, "I have come for valuable papers in my desk, which I must have." Mayor Nash replied: "I am sorry, Sir, but I am only obeying the Governor's orders in keeping you out." Then the Fusionist Senator Strickland came up. "Can I go in?" he asked. "No, Sir," was the Mayor's reply. "I ask admission as a member of the Senate of the State of Maine; my name is Strickland, and I can show you my credentials." "I am ordered not to admit any one," was Mayor Nash's reply. "By whose orders?" asked Senator Strickland. "Gov. Davis's," was the response; "if you have any communication to make in writing I will forward it to the Governor." "No, Sir," said the Senator, "I have no communication to make; I am satisfied."

Mr. Lamson, President of the Fusion Senate, and Mr. Talbot, President of the Fusion House, appeared, with the Secretary and Clerk of these bodies, and demanded admission at the gate, which was refused by the Mayor. A few minutes later "Gov." Smith attempted to pass without asking any questions: he was stopped by the officer's arm, and when he said, "I demand admission as Governor," his authority was not recognized, and he was turned back. At this time about 2,000 persons had gathered at the gate. A Representative, supposed to be Mr. Knowles, of Bradford, who has sat, but not acted, with the Republican House, began a speech in which he denounced the authorities in the strongest terms for refusing to admit him. Mr. Talbot, Speaker of the Fusion House, posted himself on the fence of the State-house yard, and spoke substantially as follows: "Since we are not permitted to enter the Legislative Hall by a usurping and illegal Governor, it becomes my duty to call the House of Representatives to order on the nearest possible spot. Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, you will please come to order." The reading of the Journal was dispensed with, and an order was offered by Mr. Plaisted, of Lincoln, that the House adjourn to meet at Union Hall, Augusta, to-morrow. Mr. Talbot began the reading of this order: "State of Maine, House of Representatives as near as possible," which created laughter in the crowd. He declared the order adopted, and the House accordingly adjourned. Mr. Lamson, President of the Fusion Senate, who had also climbed upon the fence, removed his hat and said: "The gentlemen of the Senate will please come to order." Mr. Plaisted's order was then taken up and declared adopted in concurrence, and Mr. Lamson declared the Senate adjourned.

The members of the Fusion Legislature then started down State-street, followed by the crowd. An indignation meeting was organized in front of the Augusta House, and Mr. Lamson and Mr. Talbot made brief addresses, relating their grievances. While there were many Fusionists in the crowd who talked excitedly, most of them were good natured, and joked about the position of affairs.

Gov. Davis, by whose orders the State-house was closed against the Fusion Legislature, says he was unwilling that the farce should go on longer. Had the men applied as citizens, and not as a legislative body, admittance would have been granted. He should be ashamed to occupy the position of Chief Executive and allow what had justly been termed a flat Legislature to meet. "If we have a legal Legislature, backed up by the courts, the people, and the military, it is about time the humbug part was done away with." He had no doubt that the rank and file of the Fusionists were all right, had an honest purpose, and, if let alone by unscrupulous leaders, would take their places in the Legislature.

The scenes inside the State-House during the afternoon hours were extraordinary. In every passage-way were policemen armed with revolvers. Policemen challenged the steps of the few persons who had by special favor gained admittance. A double guard protected the Governor's room. The rotunda below swarmed with men, and when any one succeeded in getting past the guards at the gate he was not admitted to the State-house without scrutiny from the sentries who attended the carefully-locked doors. A special force of about 125 men was detailed to stand guard on the balcony fronting State-street. Just before the arrival of the Fusionist Legislature on the sidewalk below the guard was ordered into the hall of the House, where it was drawn up in military order and divided into squads. Gen. Charles Mattocks, of Portland, was in command, and he appointed Major A. Benson, of Portland, as his Adjutant. The force was then marched to the balcony. Gov. Davis has placed the State-house defense in charge of Major F. E. Nye, who had been Gen. Chamberlain's Assistant Adjutant-General, although Mayor Nash was nominally in command of the Police force.

The State Treasurer to-day issued an order instructing subordinates in his office not to honor any demand for payment of money from the Treasury emanating from or issued by the authority of either of the bodies now claiming to be the Legislature of the State until further advised by him.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 19.—A special dispatch from Augusta to the *Journal* says: "Gov. Davis has telegraphed all the military companies this morning to test their feelings. The purport of the order was that the commanding officers of companies should report to headquarters every morning, and if, at any time, the telegraph lines were out, to start with their companies for Augusta by rail. One of the first companies to respond was the Montgomery Guards, one of the Portland companies, composed of Irish-Americans, who are Democrats. Capt. Lynch reports that he recognizes the powers that be."

A special dispatch to the *Herald* from Biddeford, Me., says: "The Biddeford Light Infantry received orders early this morning to be in readiness to go to Augusta at a moment's notice. Fifty men volunteered to join the company if allowed to do so. This order greatly augmented interest and excitement here."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Speaker Randall, having been asked if he had sent a dispatch to the Fusionist Legislature in Maine to stand firm; that it was a legal body, and should not yield its rights, because it was a matter of national importance that the Democrats should have control of the State Government of Maine, denies having sent this or any other dispatch.

UNDER TRIAL FOR WIFE MURDER.

THE TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE IN THE CROSBY CASE.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The Crosby murder trial was resumed this morning, and there was the usual attendance of spectators. When Crosby was brought in from the jail by the Sheriff, he failed, for the first time, to bestow a pleasant smile and good morning upon his mother and Sophronia Wheeler, as he passed to his seat beside his counsel, directly in front of the two ladies. His countenance wore a very troubled look, like that of a man who had failed to enjoy a good night's rest. Not a single exception has yet been taken by the defense. If Crosby should be convicted, counsel will have nothing upon which to obtain a writ of error or move for a new trial. The feeling here is very bitter against the prisoner.

The defendant's case was continued with the cross-examination of Mrs. Hoyt, Crosby's mother. Dr. Henry P. Hall testified in regard to the character of Crosby's wound. If he saw a dark colored spot on the throat of a dead person, he said, and it was depressed, with abrasion of the skin, he would not call it a death spot. A depression made in the skin would remain, when the pressure was continued after life was extinct. Dr. Horace H. Glidden testified that he had treated Mrs. Crosby for organic disease of the aortic valves of the heart. Dr. Alvin B. Rice was also sworn as a medical expert, but his testimony was only cumulative, with the exception of his stating that a spot upon a body, if lanced, would show the presence of blood, indicating that it was made before or at death. Dr. H. C. Blanchard, of Jamestown, corroborated the evidence of the other physicians in reference to the symptoms presented in cases of strangulation, except that he stated he would expect to find more or less infiltration of the lung substance and the back part of the lungs, which is precisely the condition in which the post mortem examiners, Drs. Brooks and Marsh, testified they found Mrs. Crosby's lungs.

Date Case testified that he met the defendant on the night of July 23 about a quarter of a mile from the village; it was on the main road; it was light enough for the witness to recognize him 12 feet away. Mrs. Wilcox was recalled, and testified that she did not remember that Crosby's revolver was not damp when she found it, but she would not swear that it was not wet; Amos Colburn asked Crosby for his knife, and the prisoner gave it to him; he examined it; there was no blood on either of the two blades. The defense will rest their case to-morrow morning.

NEW-JERSEY LAW-MAKERS.

AN ATTACK UPON CONGRESSMAN VOORHIS—PROCEEDINGS IN THE TWO HOUSES.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 19.—One of the most intemperate resolutions ever read in a public assemblage was offered this evening in the Assembly by O'Conner, of Newark, in relation to Congressman Voorhis, of the Sixth District. It declared that he had been indicted for embezzlement by the Bergen courts, and that the Republicans of Bergen County had officially demanded his resignation, and then called upon him to resign his seat in Congress. Up to this time it is not officially known that Mr. Voorhis has been indicted, nor is it true that the Republicans of Bergen have demanded Mr. Voorhis's resignation. The Bergen County Republican Committee, indeed, has asked him to make an explanation of some of his alleged transactions, but it has gone no further, nor does it intend to take further steps. The coarse partisanship which inspired the resolution was manifested by the denouncement of Mr. Voorhis, who has never yet been tried, nor even arraigned, as a felon. As soon as the resolution had been read, Mr. Smith, of Bergen, moved that it lie on the table. Mr. Vernon, of Elizabeth, intimated that some conspicuous Democratic names might be added to that of Mr. Voorhis, and that the contrast would not be unfavorable to the Congressman. The resolution was so disgustingly outrageous that not a voice was raised against the passage of Mr. Smith's resolution to table it.

The House took a five minutes recess this evening to honor Congressman Bingham, who happened to be on the floor. He made one of his characteristically neat speeches, and was warmly applauded as he retired. Mr. Potts, of Hudson, sent a new bill for the construction of the much-agitated bridge at the foot of Washington-street, Jersey City, to the Clerk's desk this evening. It authorizes the city authorities to build a draw-bridge, and to borrow money to pay for it. In the Senate, a resolution intended to ascertain the value of the State sinking fund securities which have, it is suspected, been depreciated by the general fall in values, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. One of the 20 bills introduced provides that all trains shall stop at drawbridges, under penalty of $300. Last week the Senate adopted a resolution directing the Controller to send a statement of the amounts received for fees by the Secretary of State, Clerk in Chancery, and Supreme Court Clerk. To-night the Controller answered that his annual report contained all on that head that he could supply. Mr. Francis offered a resolution calling for a committee to find out if fuller and more accurate information could not be secured. On motion of Senator Rabe, it was laid over temporarily.

SELLING BY SAMPLE IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.—In the Criminal Court to-day Judge Pinckney rendered his decision in a case involving the liability of non-residents or commercial travelers to pay a license for selling goods by sample in this State. William H. Pugh, agent for Amos R. Little & Co., of Philadelphia, the agents for the Pacific Mills, of Massachusetts, was indicted for selling 100 yards of cotton prints to a firm in Baltimore by sample, none of the goods being in this State when sold. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the well-known Maryland case of Ward against the State, decided that the law of the State, requiring non-residents to pay $300 for a license to sell their goods manufactured in another State by sample, was unconstitutional, since it discriminated against citizens of other States in taxing them with a greater sum for license than imposed on resident dealers. Since the decision in the Ward case, no State law has been enacted licensing non-resident salesmen, and by this indictment it is sought to place them on the same footing as resident dealers, and make them pay the same tax. Judge Pinckney to-day said he had examined the provision of the code under which the indictment was found, and from a revision of the history of the legislation on the subject, he was of opinion that the traverser was not within the operation of the statute. He therefore found a verdict of not guilty.

NEW GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 19.—The news of Gen. Eli H. Murray's appointment as Governor of Utah was received here with great satisfaction. To-night he was serenaded at his residence, but in his speech did not state whether or not he would accept the appointment. He is the most prominent Republican in the State, and editor of the Louisville *Commercial*, in which he will retain his interest if he goes to Utah.

LEGISLATORS AT ALBANY

BEGINNING THE WORK OF ANOTHER WEEK.

SPEAKER SHARPE KEEPING OUT THE HORDES OF LOBBYISTS—BILLS INTRODUCED AT LAST NIGHT'S DULL SESSION—THE REPORT OF THE RAILROAD SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Speaker Sharpe learned many things, in the capacity of a member of the Assembly in 1879, that will assist him materially in making the present Assembly one more easily controlled, and at once more orderly and reputable by its surroundings. There never was a time before in the recollection of anybody about the Capitol when there was so little enforcement of the rules regulating the visits of outsiders to the floor as during the last session. Under the fifty-seventh rule of the Assembly only members, messengers of the Clerk, pages, and reporters designated by the Speaker are entitled to the privileges of the floor. When the new Assembly Chamber was occupied, it was understood that the Speaker would exclude all persons not entitled to the privileges of the floor. The fact was that the rule was utterly disregarded. Whoever wanted to go on the floor went there. No railing stood between members and the crowd of lobbyists, promoters and opponents of bills, private clerks and "shadows" of members, ill-conditioned literary black-mailers, who infest the chamber year after year, and hungry office-seekers, who live precarious lives the whole session long about the streets of Albany. Two or three favored persons made use of the Speaker's room as a sort of private office, and peered over the Speaker's desk when their precious bills were in danger in the Assembly.

All this was very offensive to many members and to none more outrageously offensive than to Gen. Sharpe. By his order, a railing of mahogany, in style corresponding to the furniture, has been thrown across the chamber in a line with the great pillars that support the arches. All seats heretofore within that line, except those to be occupied by members, have been removed. The only chairs allowed besides, those of members are those assigned to the 23 reporters allowed under the rule. Passes have been prepared to admit, when issued by the Speaker, ladies accompanied by gentlemen, and ex-members of the Assembly, but they are not to come within the rail. Persons who call upon members are to see them outside the rail. No wall-flowers are to be allowed within the limit, as wall-flowers have a weakness for drooping over members' desks and bothering them by conversation. No visitors are to be allowed to alight from the elevators on the Assembly floor. Gen. Sharpe is very earnest about this matter, and declares that if his instructions are disobeyed he will hold responsible every employe who disregards the order.

To-night's session of the Assembly was brief and uninteresting. The attendance of spectators was not as large as usual. The bar raised by the Speaker's order was found to be a decided improvement, and the floor of the House was quite free from intruders. The Senate resolution to ask Congress to appropriate money to improve the New-York fortifications was read and sent over, probably to die, as it did a day or two ago when called up by Mr. McCabe. The Speaker announced the special committee to investigate the Dannemora Railroad lease and incidentally to see what Williams P. Mooers had to do with the lease. The committee is certainly one which will do the subject justice. It consists of Ingersoll of Chautauqua, Hayes of New-York, Chickering of Lewis, Potts of Sullivan, and Rhodes of Rensselaer. Mr. Dougherty, of New-York, introduced an Excise bill, which was sent to the Internal Affairs Committee. Mr. Catlin's bill proposes that the New-York and Harlem Railroad shall not charge more than 2 cents a mile on their roads in the City.

Several reports have been circulated about what the Special Railroad Committee, or Husted, Terry, and Grady, intend to do, it being said that all three of them will refuse to sign the report prepared by Mr. Hepburn. The fact is that Mr. Terry and Mr. Grady, of the three, are the only ones who have read it. It has been sent to Ogdensburg to be printed, and Mr. Husted has not yet seen it. All but Husted, Terry, and Grady are ready to sign, and none of these members has said that he will not sign it. Mr. Husted thinks it altogether probable that he will sign the report. The remaining two, while they do not say so much, are understood to disagree with the opinions of their six or seven colleagues. It has even been said that Mr. Grady intended to present a minority report that has been prepared in New-York in behalf of certain railroad interests.

Mr. S. B. Dutcher, the new Superintendent of Public Works, is here, looking as if he could resist the army of office-seekers, and yet live to carry on his work. He will qualify immediately, and will probably make his appointments of Division Superintendents in a few days.

Eighteen Senators were present this evening. Three or four new bills were introduced, among them one by Mr. Seebacher, that passed last Winter and permitted to die by Gov. Robinson, giving qualified police powers to the employes of the District Telegraph Company. Half a dozen unimportant bills were considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading. The report of last year's Assembly Railroad Investigating Committee, which will be presented the latter part of this week, will fill about two and a half columns of THE TIMES. It will be a concise digest of the testimony, followed by recommendations of the committee, which latter will be embodied in a bill accompanying the report. There will be a minority report, as there are some differences of opinion among the members of the committee on the recommendations to be made, particularly in reference to the creation of a State Railroad Commission.

STATE CAPITAL NOTES.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The Capitol Commissioners held a meeting this morning in the Canal Auditor's office, Lieut.-Gov. Hoskins, Attorney-General Ward, and Auditor Schuyler being present. Superintendents Eaton and McIntyre were in the room as spectators. After a resolution by Attorney-General Ward, directing Superintendent Eaton to resume work on Jan. 24, had been adopted, the Commissioners went into executive session. After 2 hours' deliberation it was announced that appointments had been considered, and that all the persons below Superintendent Eaton had been removed and new appointments made to fill the vacated places. The removed persons are all Democrats. William T. Corriston was appointed Clerk in place of James McIntyre, and Richard B. Reek was made Assistant Superintendent. Some of the old orderlies were reappointed, and several from places outside of Albany were installed in the ranks of the Capitol Guards.

Controller Wadsworth has received notice of a motion to be made before Judge Ingalls, in this city, on Jan. 27, for a mandamus compelling him to pay to Jerome B. Parmenter, of Troy, late Legislative Printer, a claim for extra printing amounting to $36,642 72. The Controller has sent the papers to Attorney-General Ward, with a request that the motion be opposed, and they have been placed in the hands of Deputy Attorney-General Ruggles for that purpose. The Controller opposes the payment of this claim upon the same grounds that Controller Olcott opposed a previous one made by Parmenter, which are that Parmenter contracted to do all the usual and regular printing of the Legislature for $47,500 per session, and that the construction put upon the contract by Parmenter is erroneous and unjustified by its terms.

FIFTY THOUSAND FOR SLANDER.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Jan. 19.—A suit for slander was tried to-day before Judge Scudder, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. The plaintiff was Mrs. Louis Despreaux, and the defendant was Justice of the Peace Theodore Sniffen. Mrs. Despreaux alleged that Sniffen had told stories in public criminating her in adultery with Harvey Gillingham Conover, the son of Col. Conover, of Middletown, the well-known racing man and stock-raiser. The damages are laid at $50,000. The defendant made a general denial, but after the evidence for the plaintiff was in made a plea of justification. Twenty-two witnesses gave evidence in the case pro and con regarding the criminality between Mrs. Despreaux and Mr. Conover. The case is still on.

LOOKING AFTER DELAWARE VOTERS.

DEMOCRATS OPPOSE THE APPOINTMENT OF UNITED STATES SUPERVISORS.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 19.—This morning, at 11 o'clock, Judge Bradford opened the session of the United States Circuit Court, to take action in regard to the appointment of United States Supervisors of Registration. Chief Supervisor Valentine was present with his lists of names, completed as to Newcastle County, and partially made up for Kent and Sussex. Before he had submitted them, however, and before any proceeding had been taken, the Democratic lawyers, who, on behalf of their party, "protest" against a supervision, put in their word. Five of these gentlemen appeared—George Gray, of Newcastle, and ex-Mayor W. G. Whiteley, ex-Attorney-General Ross, ex-Secretary of State Grubb, and Mr. Bates, of this city. Mr. Gray spoke for the five, saying that they had learned through the public prints that an application for Supervisors had been made, and that the persons whom he represented, (presumably the Levy Court of Newcastle County, for which Mr. Gray is standing counsel, that body having the ultimate oversight of all assessments, collections of taxes, &c.,) would like to be heard in regard to the matter. Anthony Higgins, followed Mr. Gray, saying that he should desire to be heard in behalf of the application, and that he was quite satisfied to have its merits and legality fully considered. He made no objection to Mr. Gray's request to be heard.

Judge Bradford said that the application for Supervisors had been made three weeks ago, publicly, and had been freely spoken of by the newspapers, and that he regretted that the proposition to argue it had not been made earlier. In the meantime, he had carefully considered the question, and examined the law, without the assistance of an argument, and had necessarily formed the substance of a conclusion in his own mind. He would have been glad to have had the question fully argued. As the case now stood, the application to argue stood upon grounds of courtesy entirely, and, he intimated, had no standing in court as a matter of right. He would, however, not take hasty action. He therefore would hear two attorneys for and two against the application at 10 A. M. to-morrow, each side to have two hours. The objection made by the Democrats is that the qualification of voters in this State, under the Assessment and Tax-collection laws, is not technically a "registration," and their array of counsel to-day shows their extreme desire that there should be no United States supervision.

BALTIMORE'S FINANCES.

A CITY WHERE THE EXPENSES ARE KEPT WITHIN THE APPROPRIATIONS.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.—The Message of Mayor Latrobe was sent to the City Council this afternoon. The total funded and guaranteed liabilities of the city on Dec. 31, 1879, are stated at $35,017,151 73; of this amount interest is provided and paid from revenue from water rents, dividends from railroad stocks, and other interest-paying assets owned by the city on $28,092,389 69, leaving the debt over and above available interest-bearing securities of $6,924,762 04. Compared with the debt due Dec. 31, 1878, there has been an increase of $1,065,200 incurred for the Gunpowder, water supply, and Jones Falls improvement. The receipts for the year from taxes and all other sources were $4,298,388 40, and the total expenses of the City Government for the year were $3,817,742 36. Of the receipts the amount received from the levy of 1879 was $2,401,933 23, and from the levy of previous years $1,431,814 77, making the total received from taxes in 1879 $3,833,748. Of the expenses of the City Government, the principal items were interest on city debt, $1,014,527 47; expenses of courts, registration of voters, &c., $232,287 97; public schools, $507,218 03; city poor, $160,244 35; Police force, $584,719 01; Health Department, $246,317 50; Fire Department, $163,035 22. Compared with the previous year the reduction in the expenses of the City Government was $840,279. On Dec. 31 the floating indebtedness amounted to $296,370 28. Not a single department of the City Government has exceeded in its expenditures the amount appropriated for its use. The estimated requirements for 1880 are stated at $5,359,057 55, and the receipts from interest-bearing assets at $2,697,823, leaving the amount to be levied for $2,661,234 55, which, the Mayor says, can be met by a levy of $1 25 on the $100.

GEN. GRANT'S TRAVELS.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 19.—Gen. Grant and party arrived here this afternoon from St. Augustine, and will start at 9 o'clock to-morrow for Cedar Keys to take the steam-ship Admiral for Havana. The party will tarry an hour or two at Key West on its way.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 10.—The Government has ordered the celebrated Castle of Chapultepec to be refitted for the reception of Gen. Grant and party. The castle is about two miles from the city, overlooking the entire Mexican valley and the City of Mexico. A house is also being prepared in the city, to enable the party to alternate between the town and country.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 19.—The Democratic caucus to-night balloted for a nominee for United States Senator. On the first ballot R. L. Gibson received 49 votes; John McEnery, 37; Louis Texada, 9; Dan Caffrey, 8; H. R. Scott, 2; and L. A. Wiltz, 1. On the second ballot Gibson received 53; McEnery, 38; scattering, 16. The caucus then adjourned until Wednesday night. Fifty-five votes are necessary to a choice.

STETTAUER BROTHERS' GOODS SOLD.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—The goods of Stettauer Brothers were this morning sold in lots under the hammer, and realized 53.44 cents on the dollar. The creditors were then allowed to bid for the whole in bulk, and A. Lowenthal secured the whole stock at the rate of 58½ cents. Lowenthal was an employe of the firm, and it is understood that he will ship the goods to Kansas City for sale by his father.

THE PERMANENT EXHIBITION.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 19.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Permanent Exhibition was held here to-day, and the present Directors were re-elected to serve for the ensuing year. A motion to close the exhibition on Sunday was defeated. The financial reports show a balance of cash on hand of $13,000. The admissions last year were nearly half a million.

A TRADE BOARD'S SUGGESTIONS.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—The Board of Trade to-day adopted a resolution to the effect that Congress should consider and pass an Electoral law providing for the prompt settlement of any disputed election of President of the United States, and another resolution that it is inexpedient to advise any legislation for a reduction of duty on wool.

MORMONS IN MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 10.—Elder Thatcher, a Mormon apostle, and his colleagues are working energetically in the interest of the Utah Saints. They are baptising converts daily, and are publishing an organ, called the *Gazetta Del Deserete.*

STATE RIGHTS IN OREGON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—Gen. Jo Lane, and a number of prominent Oregon Democrats, have issued an address to the members of their party in the State, dwelling upon the importance of upholding State rights, as against centralization, and advocating governmental reform.

GOULD'S GREAT MONOPOLY

TERMS OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

NEW STOCK TO BE ISSUED, BUT THE MORTGAGES TO REMAIN AT PRESENT—A NEAT STROKE BY WHICH THE LAW IS EVADED AND THE ENTIRE PACIFIC TRAFFIC IS GIVEN TO THE WABASH SYSTEM.

The statement made on the authority of a returned Boston Director, that he and his associates of the Union Pacific Board has agreed upon the terms of a consolidation of that railroad with the Kansas Pacific Railroad, under a single management, was confirmed in this City yesterday by one of the New-York resident Directors, who is also an officer of the Union Pacific Company. The board had been in continuous session for 10 days prior to Thursday last, when the agreement was finally arrived at, and, as may be imagined, this result was not reached without some stubborn resistance on the part of those members who are not entirely committed to Jay Gould's policy. The proposition came originally from Mr. Gould, and the details of what was accomplished, show that he succeeded in managing matters pretty conclusively in his own interest, while at the same time, to quote the remark of the Boston Director, "Sugar-coating the pill" so as to make it more palatable to the other members of the board.

The details and documents relating to the scheme are now in the hands of the attorneys of the two companies, who are hard at work putting them into shape, and Thursday of next week has been set as the date for making them public. The general terms of the agreement are, however, as follows: The capital stock of the joint line is to stand in volume the same as at present, viz.: $36,762,300 Union Pacific, and $9,689,950 Kansas Pacific, or $46,452,250 in the aggregate. The Union Pacific Company is to issue $9,689,950 of new stock to take up the stock of the Kansas Pacific Company, which is to be delivered at the ruling market rate of the Union Pacific Company's stock and canceled. It is now quoted at, 104 against 96½ for Union Pacific. Jay Gould owns about five-sevenths of the entire capital of the Kansas Pacific Company, which he purchased from John D. Perry, Adolphus Meyer, Carlos Greeley, and various Denver Division bondholders at comparatively low rates, and this arrangement will give him an equal amount of stock of the Union Pacific Company, thus restoring to him, with the aid of the stock owned by his friends, the absolute control of the affairs of the company, which he lost when he was caught so badly short of North-west stock by Keene and his associates, and forced to compromise by disgorging a large block of his Union Pacific holdings, last year.

The mortgages now existing on both roads are to remain untouched, each continuing a lien on its particular portion of either road, as at present. No attempt is to be made to consolidate them into a blanket mortgage covering the joint lines. The funded debt of the Union Pacific Company on Jan. 1, 1879, exclusive of the United States subsidy bonds, was $50,188,000. The Kansas Pacific Company defaulted on its interest in 1873 and was reorganized in May, 1879. Under the plan of reorganization, provision was made for the issuance of a new $30,000,000 mortgage at 6 per cent. interest per annum in gold, the bonds to run 40 years. Of this, $24,000,000 was to be used exclusively for the conversion and consolidation of the outstanding funded debt, except that due to the United States, amounting on Dec. 31, 1878, to $22,130,100, exclusive of the following amounts of overdue interest:

On Eastern Division bonds..........	$302,400 00
On Middle Division bonds..........	548,505 00
On Leavenworth Branch bonds..........	94,500 00
On Denver Extension bonds..........	1,004,692 50
On first land grant bonds..........	230,000 00
On second land grant bonds..........	236,212 00
On other coupons, upward of..........	2,000,000 00
Total, upward of..........	$4,416,309 50

—or nearly $27,000,000 altogether. To get rid of the $3,000,000 overplus, a plan of scaling was devised, as follows: The Eastern and Middle Division, Denver Extension, and first land grant bonds, and the funded interest certificates were to be exchanged at par. So were the funding mortgage bonds, but in this case no allowance was to be made for the five overdue coupons. The Leavenworth Branch bonds and the unstamped income bonds were to receive but 50 per cent. of their face value without interest, the stamped income bonds 30 per cent., and the second land grant bonds 50 per cent., both the latter with interest. The holders of the second land grant and income bonds made trouble, but it is claimed that all but $70,000 of the former have been conciliated, by means of a clause in the mortgage which gives the company the option to pay interest in either cash or land. The latter are still holding out for par; but it is claimed that the books of the company were kept in such a way that there are no indications that any income has been earned from those portions of the road on which the bonds are a lien, and it is hoped in this way to effect the defeat of the bondholders. Of course, the Union Pacific stockholders will now have to assume their share of any deficiency that may arise out of the defeat of these hopes.

The result of the consolidation, on the other hand, is that the Union Pacific Company has now two eastern outlets instead of but one—at Omaha—as formerly. It may divert freight by way of the Cheyenne branch to Denver, where the Kansas Pacific line connects, and send it thence over that route to Kansas City. The importance of this lies in three facts: Under the United States law incorporating the Union Pacific Company, that line is compelled to pro-rate at Omaha with all railroads running eastward from that point. In other words, it is not allowed to discriminate either in quantity of freight or in rates against any line or lines in favor of any other or others. No such restriction is imposed at Kansas City, where also Mr. Jay Gould's famous South-western system of roads begins. Here, or close by, are the western termini of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, Missouri Pacific, St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, and other railroads which are parts of the Gould "Wabash" combination, extending eastward to and over the New-York Central and its connections to the Atlantic sea-board. It will thus be perceived that at one neat stroke the law is successfully evaded and the entire Pacific coast traffic is given over bodily to the Wabash system on such terms as may be satisfactory to the principal owner of the great transcontinental monopoly, which is also still further extended and cemented by the present arrangement. The "sugar-coating" to "the pill" consisted of promised concessions in rates on the part of the Wabash system to the consolidated Pacific Railroad Company, and it was these that finally induced the majority of the Directors to consent to the proposition. The Chicago and Rock Island, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and particularly the Chicago and North-west—Gould's old enemy—all of which have termini at Omaha, will be the principal sufferers.

Another complication that is looked upon as probable to ensue from the consolidation is the eventual complete monopoly of transcontinental business by Jay Gould. It is believed on the Street that he has recently been an extensive purchaser of Panama Railroad stock. It is also known that the current arrangement between the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company is only a temporary one. From these facts, shrewd observers are of opinion that when the former company deems it advisable to make new terms, these will be less favorable than the present to the latter company.

EDSON'S SUCCESSFUL ELOPEMENT.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Edson, the Auburn ice-dealer, who eloped last week with Annie Gilfoyle, in Auburn, and was brought back by her father, was to be tried to-day. The two persons have fled to Canada.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD'S LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—An afternoon paper says: "The contract between the American Union Telegraph Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the right of way over the latter's telegraph lines was finally approved at a meeting of the telegraph committee of the railroad company on Saturday, and the papers were signed to-day. 'This is not an exclusive contract,' said a prominent officer of the road, 'for we have similar contracts with the Western Union, and our lines are open to any other telegraph company that wishes to use them and is able to comply with our requirements.'"

WARNING TO EXCISE BOARDS.

TWO COMMISSIONERS AT KINGSTON FINED $100 EACH.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 19.—There is much interest felt in towns and cities along the Hudson River in regard to the indictment and conviction of a majority of the Board of Excise of this city. The board is composed of William Reiser, John Atkinson, and William H. Rickey. In 1878 two of the board, Reiser and Atkinson, granted a hotel license to Theron Johnston, in the face of protests from leading people of the place. It was shown that Johnston had no accommodations for an inn or hotel. The third member of the board, Mr. Rickey, refused to sign the license, and was not indicted. It was thought political influence would save the two indicted members, but it did not, and this afternoon Judge Westbrook sentenced both Reiser and Atkinson as follows:

"A verdict of an impartial and carefully-selected jury has declared you guilty of improperly granting, as Commissioners of Excise, a hotel license to one Theron Johnston, in the justice of which the court fully concurs. The statute declares the offense to be a misdemeanor, and it is the duty of the court to pronounce judgment. In doing so, however, it seems to be appropriate that we should say a few words. For a long time the laws which seek to regulate and control the traffic in intoxicating drinks have been deliberately disregarded, and the consequences thereof are simply appalling to individuals, to families, to society. The truth of this general statement no one denies, and it can also be abundantly substantiated by ample testimony, as well as by the evidence of our own senses. In spite, however, of the conviction of our judgment that this evil should be checked, by the existence thereof for so many years the public conscience has become so blunted and hardened that no systematic effort has been made to suppress it. If, as has often occurred to me, it were possible to suppose that the evils flowing from the traffic in intoxicating drinks were unknown, and that in an instant they were presented to our view in all their horror as they now exist, the community would rise en masse and terminate the evil. The reason for such action is no less forcible because a patient public has endured it for generations, but, on the contrary, the power thereof has only increased with the lapse of years, until the accumulation of miseries and burdens presents such an overwhelming mass that we shudder at its magnitude and are speechless in its presence. May we not hope that your conviction, however unfortunate and disagreeable to you, marks, in this community at least, such a change in public opinion that the sale of intoxicating drinks shall be brought within the bounds of the law, and the evil, in part at least, arrested. It is not our real hotels so much which injure society, as the saloons, which, kept to tempt the unwary, are simply open doors to death. When a place of that kind is licensed as an inn, the law apparently countenances the evil, and encourages kindred unlicensed places, equally entitled with the inn licensed to be called hotels, to open their doors for ruin, and to blight and blast with their malign influences. Let us further say that we intend, with God's help, to enforce our present statutes. They are not, as we said to the jury, harsh, oppressive, or fanatical. The good sense of all, we are sure, will approve our conduct, and if it does not, we at least will have the approval of our consciences. The proper enforcement of such laws demands that Boards of Excise should be held to strict accountability. They cannot and must not license more drinking places and call them hotels, even though their owners undertake to cover up the fraud by providing three spare beds and bedding and then claim that the law is complied with. This is a grave mistake, and members of Boards of Excise should understand it. It is true that the statute declares that every keeper of a hotel 'shall keep at least three spare beds and the necessary bedding for the accommodation of travelers,' but it has not declared and does not declare that every person who has them is entitled to a license to vend intoxicating drinks. The hotel is a place kept to entertain travelers, by providing them with meals and lodging. That must be its general and main business, to which the bar is an appendage. The saloon is a place the business of which is primarily to sell liquors, and the entertainment of travelers but a pretense. This rule will be enforced in this court, and of it the officers will take notice now. There are many places in this city to-day which have been licensed as hotels, for granting which the present Board of Excise could, and ought to be, indicted. They are shams and frauds upon the law and the public.

"It remains now for us to pronounce judgment. In fixing its amount we have not felt at liberty to be harsh when the uninterrupted official action of the past has furnished a precedent for your conduct; neither can we disregard the plain duty of so fixing it that other officers shall not be encouraged to violate their official obligations and to think they may do so with impunity. Actuated by these views, we have concluded to impose a fine of $100 on each of you. The amount thereof must not be deemed a precedent for the future. In default of payment, the party in default will be committed to the County Jail until paid, such commitment not to exceed 30 days."

Ex-Attorney-General Schoonmaker and Howard Chipp, Jr., were counsel for the prisoners. Both conclude that the sentence was too severe, and will apply for a stay of proceedings looking for a writ of error. The extent of the law in the case is $250 fine and one year's imprisonment.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTORAL BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Democrats here exhibit considerable interest in the measure proposed in the New-York Legislature to change the manner of choosing Presidential Electors. A prominent Democrat, and an earnest supporter of Senator Thurman for the Democratic nomination for President, said that the passage of the bill now pending in the New-York Legislature would remove New-York from the list of doubtful, and add it to those States which are expected to cast their votes for the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President. "The effect of this," said the Democrat referred to, "would be to give Ohio that prominence and importance which is now attributed to New-York, and force the Democrats to nominate a Presidential candidate who could carry the State first named. In such an event, Mr. Thurman's nomination would be assured, and that he would carry Ohio in November next there is no doubt."

IMPORTANT NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Four important diplomatic nominations were sent to the Senate to-day by President Hayes. For the English Mission, the Hon. James Russell Lowell, of Massachusetts, now Minister to Spain, is named, and to fill the vacancy thus created ex-Gov. Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, is nominated. The Hon. John W. Foster, of Indiana, now Minister to Mexico, is nominated for the Russian Mission, and this second vacancy is filled by the appointment of Philip H. Morgan, of Louisiana. These nominations, it is believed, will give general satisfaction. A large number of names for minor offices were also sent to the Senate to-day, among the number being a complete list of Census Supervisors.

CONTESTS OF MARKSMEN.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Jan. 19.—William Baylis, of New-York, and M. Dexter shot a 50-bird match here this afternoon, Long Island rules, 21 yards, $50 a side, resulting in a victory for Mr. Baylis by a score of 19 to 17.

CENTREVILLE, N. J., Jan. 19.—A 50-bird match was shot here to-day by Dwight Thomson and Edward Price for $50 a side and the cost of the birds. The conditions were 28 yards, 5 ground traps, American-Hurlingham rules, 80 yards boundary. The birds were exceedingly good. At the finish the scores stood: Thompson 22, Price 21. Had Mr. Price's last bird not fallen dead out of bounds there would have been a tie.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., Jan. 19.—A 10-bird sweep was contested here this morning between members of the Middlesex and Rahway Gun Clubs for a silver cup. The stipulations were 10 birds a side, handicap rise, 5 traps, 5 yards apart, English rules. The result was a tie of 9 between Laird, of Middlesex, at 29 yards; C. Woods, of Middlesex, 28 yards; William Woods, of Rahway, 26 yards, and D. Young, 29 yards. The tie was shot off at 3 birds, Laird and Woods again having a tie. They then shot bird about, the cup finally going to Mr. Laird, on a total of 17 dead birds.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING

SCHEMES OF LEGISLATORS AND PETITIONS OF CITIZENS.

SEVERAL PLANS SUBMITTED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN INTEROCEANIC CANAL—MEASURES FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE REMAINDER OF THE GENEVA AWARD—A RELIC OF THE DAYS OF SLAVERY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—In the Senate and in the House to-day, bills were introduced by Senator Vest and Mr. Wells incorporating James B. Eads and associates as the Interoceanic Transit Company, for the purpose of enabling them to build and operate means of transit through and across the isthmus which connects North America and South America. The tolls charged to patrons of the transit works are to be subject to revision and alteration by Congress, and the corporation is to be authorized to secure rights of way from the Governments of the isthmus. If necessary, the new company is to have the co-operation of the United States in the work, which must be begun within two years and finished within seven. If these conditions are fulfilled, the Government is to grant no such privilege to any other corporation or person within 50 years, and is to protect this enterprise. The bill also authorizes the President to detail two ships of war, with officers and outfit, to assist Eads in making the necessary surveys, and appropriates $200,000 to pay the expenses of the expedition. In the Senate, Mr. Platt introduced a resolution bearing upon this subject. The preamble asserts that improved and cheaper maritime communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific, through some part of the Central American isthmus, by means of a ship canal, has become important to this country's commercial interests, and that Congress deems it necessary and expedient that the national and public interests in such a canal should be secured, rather than merely private and speculative ends. The resolution provides that the President be requested to communicate to the principal maritime nations of Europe the desire of the United States to secure such public interests, and to invite the co-operation of these Governments in the selection of such a route as will best serve the general interests of all the maritime nations. The President is also requested to communicate to these Governments the desire of the United States to come to a mutual understanding with reference to the neutrality of such an interoceanic transit, when it shall have been opened by the enterprise and capital of their respective citizens. A similar resolution was introduced in the House by Mr. Bailey, of New-York. In the Senate, Mr. Cockrell presented a petition, signed by many prominent residents of St. Louis, asking for the passage of an act requiring the President to invite all Governments having maritime commerce to send delegates to a convention, to be held in Philadelphia July 4, 1880, to mature a plan for a free ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, large enough to allow the passage of ships of all sizes belonging to all nations, to be paid for and afterward repaired by the several nations in proportion to the tonnage of each. It is provided that this canal shall be neutral property in case of war, and the petitioners favor a cut without locks or dams.

In offering a petition calling for the distribution of the remainder of the money awarded at Geneva, in the Senate to-day, Mr. Hoar said that most, if not all, of the members of the Judiciary Committee had publicly expressed their opinions on this subject, and that bills providing for this distribution had failed to pass both branches of Congress in the past simply because they had been reported late in the session. If the question were ever to be disposed of it must be taken up early in the session. He asked if the committee could not make an early report. Mr. Thurman, whom Mr. Hoar had addressed, said that he thought the Government ought to distribute the money, but Congress had never been able to agree as to the method. No committee had been able to make a unanimous report. The first bill was passed on the report of a majority, and it excluded the very persons who, in the opinion of the minority, had as much right to a part of the money as a Senator had to his own house. The claimants under the bill had nearly all been paid, and they ought to have been paid. A surplus was left, and neither the committees nor the two houses had been able to agree upon its disposition. There were three new members in the present committee—one, Senator Lamar, had not been in his seat this session, and because of ill-health the Senator from New-York had not been able to do much work. The people of New-York were deeply interested in the distribution; but the Speaker promised that the committee would go at work at once, and either agree or agree to disagree. All the members felt that the money ought to be distributed, and that Congress ought to have sense enough to find out to whom it should be given. Mr. Hoar gave notice that, if an early report should not be made because of the committee's failure to agree, he should move to discharge the committee from further consideration of the subject, and bring a bill directly before the Senate. Mr. Conkling came in soon after this discussion, and asserted that his position in regard to the subject was well known, and that his views had often been expressed in the Senate and elsewhere. He should not ask for delay in the committee, but was ready to vote.

Representative Cobb, of Indiana, introduced in the House a bill "to revive and continue the Court of Commissioners of Alabama claims and for the distribution of the unappropriated money of the Geneva award," which provides that there shall be three Judges, and that the opinions and decisions of two of them shall constitute the opinions and decisions of the court; that the court shall convene at Washington as soon as convenient after the passage of the act, and continue in session for 18 months; that all claims to be passed upon by the court shall be verified and filed with the Clerk within six months or be forever waived and barred; that it shall be the duty of the court to receive, examine, and enter judgment for the amount of all claims allowed. The first class of claims shall be those not already adjudicated upon their merits, directly resulting from damage from Confederate cruisers on the high seas during the war of the rebellion, including vessels and cargoes attacked and taken on the high seas or pursued therefrom, although the loss or damage may have occurred four miles from the shore; also, for actual loss or damage sustained by owners, who were citizens of the United States, resulting from the capture or from actual or implied compulsory sale of vessels in foreign ports by reason of danger or capture by Confederate cruisers. In the case of whaling vessels, in addition to the value of the vessels and outfits, 10 per cent. ad valorem extra, in lieu of freight, and 6 per cent. additional interest thereon from the day the original award bore date until the date of final judgment shall be allowed. The second class of claims shall be for additional interest upon judgments which have been awarded and decreed by said Court of Alabama Claims, under the original act. The third class of claims shall be for extra premiums for war risks, whether paid to corporations or individuals, the actual loss only to be allowed. The bill further provides that all claims allowed by the court shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury in currency, out of the money paid to the United States under the treaty of Washington; that the claims shall be paid in the order of the classes; that any citizen of the United States shall be entitled to the benefits arising under the act, though he may have been born in a foreign country, or any person whose property was sailing under the flag of the United States at the time of its capture or destruction. This act shall not continue the commissions of any Judges or officers under the original act. If any money remains after the payment of all claims adjudicated under the provisions of this act, it shall constitute a fund from which Congress may hereafter authorize payments or awards to be made in the manner it may see fit to prescribe. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The petition of Fernando J. Moreno was introduced in the Senate to-day. Moreno was formerly Marshal of the Southern District of

Florida. In May, 1860, the United States steamers Crusader, Mohawk, and Wyandot, landed at Key West 1,430 Africans, captured from Cuban slavers on the high seas. These Africans were put in Moreno's custody, and he built barracks for them, and provided for their wants for 80 days, until they were returned to Africa by order of the Government. The cost of caring for them was $19 14 per capita, or 23 cents a day for each, and the entire bill was $26,880. Moreno says that he could not decline to take care of the Africans, and could not be required to act as their custodian gratuitously. They must have been prisoners of war, he maintains, and if they were he is entitled to 40 cents per capita per day for taking charge of them, instead of 23 cents. Those who captured them received a bounty of $25 per capita. Inasmuch as he might have charged for their care 40 cents per day for each captive, he now asks for $18,880, the sum which he claims to be due to him.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Conkling presented the petition of the Bullion Club of New-York, in which the petitioners say that the coinage of gold in twenty-dollar pieces makes it necessary to transact the country's vast retail trade with paper money of lower denominations. They ask that all paper money of denominations below $20 be kept out of circulation in the future, and that gold and silver be coined to take the place of such notes, the gold to be in pieces of ten, five, and two and a half dollars. They add that they do not care to express an opinion concerning the desirability of expanding or contracting the currency, nor any in regard to the withdrawal of the legal-tender quality of United States notes, but they would like to have the banks keep their reserves in coin, and to have the small bills withdrawn from circulation and replaced by coins.

In a long petition presented in the Senate to-day by Mr. McPherson, Albert Sichel, of New-York, severely criticises the existing methods of printing and supplying foil wrappers for tobacco, with revenue stamps printed on them. He asserts that in this matter the provisions of law are utterly disregarded, and that the business is so conducted that it is very easy to commit frauds, and almost impossible to detect them. The foil wrappers are, he says, made in New-York by J. J. Crooks, under the terms of two contracts, one made in 1875 for wrappers used on one-ounce packages, and the other made in 1879 for wrappers of larger packages. These wrappers are printed in New-York under the supervision of one agent of the Treasury, who has been employed in the same building and in the same capacity for nine years. Mr. Sichel asserts that this agent not only acts for the Government, but also manages the contractor's printing business, employing, paying, and discharging workmen, and doing other business incompatible with the duties of a Government agent charged with the protection of the revenue against every one, and particularly against the contractor. It is impossible for this agent, Mr. Sichel says, properly to fulfill his duty, because one man cannot control so complicated a business in an establishment where the same presses are used for private printing and for making the Government wrappers. He directs attention to the extensive and costly arrangements in the Treasury Department in Washington for the manufacture of stamps, where they are made under the supervision of an intricate system of checks and counter-checks, and then compares the manufacture of stamps in New-York, where they are made under the supervision of only one officer. The law says that these stamps shall be furnished to Collectors of Internal Revenue for use, and that they shall keep enough of them on hand to meet the demands of manufacturers for three months. These foil wrappers do not go to the Collectors, but are sent from the factory direct to the manufacturers, who use them upon a Collector's order, and no Collector keeps them on hand. For this reason, if there should be collusion between the manufacturer and the one Government agent who has charge of the stamp-printing factory in New-York, fraud could be committed without any probability of detection. On each one of these foil wrappers there is, besides the printed stamp and other printed matter, a circular space marked out, bearing the name of the tobacco manufacturer and the date of the stamp's cancellation. These stamps are, in fact, printed and canceled, Mr. Sichel declares, at the same time, so that they are at no time in their history uncanceled. He also says that a stamped wrapper can be taken from a package of tobacco and used again without showing any trace of its previous use. He attaches to his petition, as an exhibit, a foil wrapper, and remarks that there is nothing in the way of printing or stamp upon it to show whether it has been used on a package or not. It is plain, however, to any one who inspects it, that it bears signs which tend to show that it was taken from an ounce package which had been carried in the pocket for some time. The present system seems to Mr. Sichel to be a clear violation of the law. In his opinion it exposes the Government to fraud in manufacture and distribution, and to a liability that the stamps will be used more than once. The stamps printed in Washington are in every way preferable; they are better made; they are supplied according to law, and they must be so affixed that they will be destroyed by the opening of the packages which bear them. He declares that the New-York contract, made in 1875, does not designate a city or State, or any locality in which the work shall be done, and does not exact a bond from the contracter. To supply the stamps in this way is to offer no legitimate advantage of any magnitude to the manufacturer. The manner in which they are printed saves the labor of affixing and canceling them, but the expense of printing them on foil is so much greater than that of printing them on paper that by this difference the other advantages are reduced to insignificance. The defects and illegalities of the system have frequently been pointed out to the department, Mr. Sichel says, but it has not seen fit to take such action as would remove them. The petition, or protest, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE PLOT TO OUST KELLOGG.

POTTER TESTIMONY RULED OUT—ONE OF SPOFFORD'S AGENTS EXAMINED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met this morning and took up the Kellogg case. It was announced that the committee had decided not to admit as evidence the first volume of testimony taken by the Potter committee, which Mr. Merrick on Saturday asked to have incorporated into the record.

Mr. J. W. Elder was the first witness. He testified that he was engaged in taking preliminary affidavits in New-Orleans for Mr. Spofford; that he had begun this work last April, and that prior to the time of the meeting of the sub-committee he had informed Mr. Spofford that some of the witnesses, whose testimony was afterward taken before the sub-committee, knew nothing that would be useful to him.

Mr. Merrick, counsel for Mr. Spofford, objected to the question which elicited this statement, on the ground that if admitted it assumed that this witness was an agent of Judge Spofford. He argued that the question of agency should be investigated first. The committee decided to continue the examination of Elder upon the condition that his evidence be confined to affidavits making charges of bribery.

Elder then testified that Blackstone, in a conversation with him, referring to his [Blackstone's] affidavit, said that "he couldn't stand up to it."

Mr. Kellogg's counsel then stated that he intended to show by this witness that A. W. Corrog had, since his examination, made statements to Elder which were contrary to the effect of his testimony before the committee in Washington, and asked Mr. Elder whether Corrog had told him anything since his examination regarding the truth of his testimony before the committee. This question was ruled out by the committee. Without subjecting Elder to a cross-examination, the committee adjourned until to-morrow.

CAUSES OF THE GREAT EXODUS.

A POOR BEGINNING OF THE INVESTIGATION—NO FACTS OF IMPORTANCE YET ELICITED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Senate committee, consisting of Messrs. Voorhees, Vance, Pendleton, Windom, and Blair, appointed to investigate the causes of the exodus of colored people from Southern to Northern States, began the taking of testimony to-day. The first witnesses examined were the Rev. J. E. Rankin, Pastor of the Congregational Church in this city, and Thomas L. Tullock, Assistant Postmaster of Washington, both of whom testified that they had no personal knowledge of the causes of the exodus, and knew nothing of the widely-scattered circular to which their names are appended, appealing to the people of the United States for money to assist the freedmen in finding refuge from persecution, &c., except that they had promised to serve as members of a Board of Audit for the Emigrant Aid Society therein referred to.

J. W. Cromwell, (colored,) of Washington, a clerk in the Treasury Department, and a prominent member of the "Emigrant Aid Society," was examined at great length and gave some interesting testimony in regard to the exodus from North Carolina to Indiana. He said that all the North Carolina emigrants—about 800 in number—arrived in Washington destitute of money, and that their passage to Indiana, at the reduced rate of $9 per capita, was paid for with money collected in the colored churches of Washington, and by the Emigrant Aid Society. As the result of personal conversations with these emigrants, while awaiting transportation from Washington, the witness was prepared to say that their principal reason for leaving their old homes was simply because they did not get enough money for their work, and he did not hear that any of them were induced to go by Indiana politicians.

In response to questions by Senator Vance, the witness said he had heard that normal schools and charitable institutions were maintained by the State of North Carolina for the colored people; that they had regularly authorized military organizations of their own; that they were appointed as Justices of the Peace; that they held a very successful State fair a year ago, and that their general condition was improving.

Judge A. B. Carleton, of Terre Haute, Ind., testified that he is well acquainted with the people of Vigo County, and with the condition of all that portion of Indiana. There is no present demand for farm-hands or any other kind of unskilled labor. On the contrary, there is an over-supply, and the feeling of the people, including a number of old colored residents with whom he has conversed, is decidedly averse to the immigration of destitute colored people like the North Carolina immigrants in question, and especially as the general impression is that they are brought there only to vote. [Laughter.]

The committee will meet again on Wednesday.

THE HOUSE ASSERTS ITS RIGHTS.

A RESOLUTION AGAINST THE NEGOTIATION BY THE EXECUTIVE OF A COMMERCIAL TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—On the 24th of April last, on motion of Fernando Wood, the House unanimously passed the following resolution: "That the President be respectfully requested to consider the expediency of entering into a convention with the Government of France for the negotiation of a treaty which shall secure a more equal exchange of the products and manufactures of each country, and serve to cement closer relations of amity, trade, and commerce." When this resolution was passed, Judge Kelley was absent from the House, and on the first day of the present session he caused notice to be given through the newspapers that he would, at the first opportunity, introduce a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that the negotiation by the Executive Department of a commercial treaty, whereby the rates of duty to be imposed upon foreign commodities entering the United States for consumption should be fixed, would be an infraction of section 7, of article 1, of the Constitution, and an invasion of one of the highest prerogatives of the House of Representatives. This resolution was intended to nullify the expression of the House on Mr. Wood's resolution above noted, and was brought forward to-day under a suspension of the rules. Before the roll-call was completed, the hour of 2 o'clock was reached, and the Committee on the District of Columbia was accorded the remainder of the day under the rule which assigns the third Monday of every month, after 2 o'clock, to the consideration of business reported by that committee. Although not completed, the roll-call showed 138 votes for, to 30 against, the resolution, which insures its passage by a two-thirds vote on Monday next, when it will be taken up as the unfinished business. The vote on the resolution does not indicate that the House is opposed to a commercial treaty with France, because many of those who voted for it, including Fernando Wood, favor the negotiation of treaties calculated to secure a more equal exchange of products and manufactures between the United States and other commercial nations. The House, however, has always tenaciously adhered to the principle that that body alone has the right to originate revenue measures, and has denied that the treaty-making power has any authority under the Constitution to negotiate a treaty which would affect the Revenue laws, and when such treaties have been negotiated the House has always exercised the right to originate and pass upon a joint resolution to carry them into effect. Judge Kelley's resolution, therefore, is simply a declaration of a right which has heretofore been conceded and exercised, and its passage will throw no obstacle in the way of negotiations upon the part of the Executive to secure proper commercial treaties with foreign nations, subject to the ratification of the Senate and legislation by Congress to make them effective.

THE ALLEGED INDIAN FRAUDS.

GEN. FISK AND COMMISSIONER HAYT BEFORE THE HOUSE INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The House Committee on Indian Affairs resumed, this morning, their investigation of the causes of the recent Ute outbreak. Gen. C. B. Fisk was the first witness. He reviewed at length the Ute question, and the various causes which had produced a deep-seated dissatisfaction on the part of the Utes with the treatment they had received from the Government, beginning with the Bruno treaty of 1873, by which they felt they were overreached and deceived, because they believed they were simply ceding to the Government the mineral lands in the San Juan region, whereas they afterward found they had in reality ceded nearly all their valuable farming lands on the San Miguel River. Another serious grievance was the failure of the Government to pay them $25,000 annually, as stipulated by treaty. When the Hatch-McFarland Commissioners were sent to them in 1878, to negotiate for the concentration of all the Utes upon the White River and for the surrender of all their lands below that point, they vehemently protested that they had been wronged under the Bruno treaty, and that $80,000 was then due them by the Government under its agreement to pay them $25,000 annually. At this time, [1878,] said Gen. Fisk, the money was rightfully due them; it stood to their credit on the books of the Interior Department, and it simply was an inexcusable neglect of duty on the part of the Indian Bureau in not providing for its payment. Another and most serious grievance was the withholding supplies from the White River Indians. Gen. Fisk read the following extract from a letter from the Agent, written in August, 1877:

"No clothing, blanket, tent, or implement, or utensil of any kind, has been issued at this agency for nearly two years; no flour, except once—15 pounds to a family—since last May (three months.) In addition to the usual proportion of their subsistence which the Indians provide for themselves—66 per cent.—they have had this deficiency to make up."

As the result of this neglect on the part of the Indian Bureau, the White River Utes were compelled to take their families and walk 175 miles to Rawlins Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, to obtain food to keep them from starving, while their stores were permitted to remain at Rawlins until the flour rotted and the other supplies consumed their value in storage. Gen. Fisk suggested that it was unfortunate there should have been any deviation from the policy of receiving nominations of agents from the religious bodies to which the agencies had been assigned.

Gen. Fisk was followed by Commissioner Hayt, who made a statement in defense of his bureau substantially as follows: The late Commissioner of Indian Affairs retired from the service on the 27th day of September, 1877. At that time there was lying at Rawlins, Wyoming, 10,000 pounds of flour and 15,000 pounds of oats, which had been purchased in the June previous for the White River Agency; also, the annuity goods for the same agency, which had been lying there since the Fall of 1876, owing to the default of the transportation contractor. The above was all the flour which had been purchased for the White River Utes during that season, no bid for flour for that agency having been received at the annual letting, although 100,000 pounds had been advertised for. On the 19th of October a letter was received from Agent Danforth, stating that no supplies had arrived. On the 29th of the same month he reported that the annuity goods and the coffee, sugar, &c., for the year 1877-8 had arrived, but that no flour had come, and none of the annuity goods for 1876. Immediate action was taken to replevin the goods and flour held by the railroad for the transportation debt due from the contractor, and on the 10th of November Commissioner Hayt urged the Department of Justice to hasten the release of the goods. On the 13th of November Chief Douglass arrived at Rawlins and telegraphed to the office, asking that flour and tobacco be issued to his band of about 400 at that place, as the snow was too deep for the transportation of supplies to the agency. On the 23d of November rations of flour, beef, coffee, and beans were issued to his band, for which Douglass gave his receipt. In the meantime, the District Attorney had procured the release of the goods held for charges, and clothing and blankets had also been issued to them. Soon after, the Indians left the railroad and went off on a hunt, which proved very successful. During December, further steps were taken to provide for the wants of these Utes. In January 25,000 pounds of flour were sent forward to them at Bear River, which was the nearest point to the agency which could be reached by the teams after the middle of October. Commissioner Hayt showed that all the telegrams relating to the matter were in his handwriting as a proof that he was neither absent nor neglectful of his duties. He contended that the Government, day by day, did everything possible to supply the wants of the Utes, and really did supply them, and that the Indian Bureau left nothing undone to protect the interests of the Indians.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $581,642 43, and from Customs $787,-826 22.

The Solicitor of the Treasury to-day rendered an official opinion classing the so-called "educational toy money" with counterfeit coin.

Chief-Justice Waite announced this afternoon that the United States Supreme Court would take a recess from the first Monday in February to the first Monday in March.

A motion was made in the United States Supreme Court this afternoon, by Senator Jones, of Florida, to advance the Florida railroad cases on the ground that the State is interested in the litigation.

Mrs. Sarah A. Spencer, of Washington, Secretary of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee this morning, and obtained permission for a limited number of delegates from that association to present to the committee oral arguments on behalf of the proposed constitutional amendment at a special meeting to be held next Friday.

A decision was rendered by the United States Supreme Court this afternoon, in the case of the United States, appellants, against Charles Bowen, involving the right of an invalid pensioner, who has contributed monthly during his period of active service to the funds of the National Soldiers' Home, to avail himself now of the benefits of that asylum without surrendering to it his pension, as provided in section 4,820 of the Revised Statutes. The court holds that the language of the section in question must be construed as meaning that only invalid pensioners, who have not contributed to the funds of the Soldiers' Home, are bound to purchase its benefits by surrendering to it their pensions. The judgment of the Court of Claims is approved.

The House Committee on Commerce resumed consideration of the Reagan Inter-State Commerce bill to-day. Mr. John K. Cowen, counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio Company, concluded his argument in opposition to the bill, and was followed by Gen. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, representing a number of Western railroads centring at Chicago, who also opposed the bill. He illustrated how the bill, in attempting to enforce the principle of non-discrimination, could force the Iowa railroads, under a state of facts presented by him, to work against their own interests and in favor of rival lines, and maintained that this could not be avoided if the rival lines sought to take advantage of the opportunity afforded, and that the bill in its present shape offered no remedy for the evil, but effectually tied the hands of the injured road. The committee decided to extend the limit for hearing railroad representatives from Wednesday until Friday of this week, in order to afford Messrs. Charles Francis Adams and David A. Wells—both of whom have been invited to attend—an opportunity to be heard on the subject.

RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION—THE CINCINNATI COMPANY'S OPERATIONS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 19.—The failure of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Directors to confirm the contract made with the Georgia Central Railroad Directors has caused a decline in the stock of the latter road, from 92 to 84. Col. E. W. Cole, President of the Nashville and Chattanooga line, contracted on the part of his company to pay the Central Railroad stockholders 6 per cent. per annum for the first seven years, and afterward 7 per cent. in perpetuity. Col. Cole's Board of Directors not only failed to confirm his contract, but sold a controlling interest in their line to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. Such is the news received here, and it has caused great excitement in railroad circles.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 19.—Articles of association were filed in the Secretary of State's office to-day for a new railroad, to run from Bergen Cut to Third-street, Jersey City, a distance of three miles. There are eight directors. The capital stock is $300,000.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 19.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati Railroad Company, lessees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, to-day, a report was submitted showing that for a fraction of a year, beginning May 23 and ending Dec. 31, 1879, the receipts from the road between Cincinnati and Somerset, a distance of 157 miles, were $461,263. The operating expenses proper were $248,000, to which should be added $20,500 interest on the capital, leaving a net profit of $192,763. The company expects to have the entire road to Chattanooga by Feb. 1. The old Board of Directors was re-elected.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 19.—The *Pioneer-Press* prints a rumor that is current among well-informed persons here, that the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad has been sold to the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company. Officers of the latter road refuse to make any statement, but do not deny that a sale has been made, and the higher officers of the St. Paul and Duluth Road cannot be reached. If the rumor is true the change is of great importance, as it will remove the road to Lake Superior from the control of the Chicago pooled lines, and give Minnesota an independent route to the East. It will also give an outlet to all the territory of the St. Paul and Sioux City Road, and make a new trunk connection with the Union Pacific Road. When the roads now contemplated by the St. Paul and Sioux City Road in Nebraska are completed, that road will extend from Omaha to Duluth.

MURDERED BY HER SISTER.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—A shocking murder was committed to-night in Bowker-street, near Sudbury, in this city, the person murdered and the assailant being women and sisters. The former was known as Lizzie Anderson, alias Ida King, and the latter as Margaret Anderson, alias Lillie Brace, the reputation of both being very bad. Margaret, it is said, has frequently threatened her sister, and to-night, meeting her in the street in company with Michael Tolan, immediately began a quarrel. Margaret drew a pocket-knife and suddenly struck her sister in the region of the heart, inflicting a wound from which she died in less than an hour. Tolan, in attempting to prevent the assault, was badly cut about the head and hands, and was carried to the station very weak from the loss of blood. His wounds are not regarded as dangerous. Margaret was arrested soon after the occurrence in a low saloon in the neighborhood, while in the act of washing the blood from her hands. She has been frequently before the courts, and is notorious among the lower order of criminals.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

James H. Howe, of Wisconsin, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Gardner G. Hubbard, of Boston, is at the Gilsey House.

H. B. Ledyard, of Detroit, is at the St. James Hotel.

The Hon. George H. Boker, of Philadelphia, and Capt. Cook, of the steam-ship Gallia, are at the Brevoort House.

Rear-Admiral Emmons, United States Navy, and Gen. H. G. Gibson, United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

Mayor W. S. Stokley, of Philadelphia, and Paymaster A. Burtis, United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Attorney-General A. Schoonmaker, of Kingston, N. Y., and Charlemagne Tower, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Charles S. Parnell, Member of Parliament, and John Dillon, of Dublin, and Miss Ada Cavendish are at the New-York Hotel.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN'S POLITICAL TROUBLES.

THE OPPOSITION STILL OBSTINATE — THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT NOT YET SETTLED.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A Madrid dispatch says: "The Cuban members of the Chamber of Deputies will to-day present an amendment to the bill for the abolition of slavery, asking the Government to promise tariff reforms to facilitate Cuban trade with foreign countries, and to declare the privileges of the coasting trade extended to the West Indian Provinces. If their demands are rejected, the Creole members will not vote in favor of the Ministerial bill, which will also be opposed by the Liberals of every shade, should their abstention from participation in the proceedings of the Chamber cease on Monday, as is generally expected from the attitude of the dynastic Liberals, who were much pleased with their reception by the King on the occasion of the presentation of an address congratulating King Alfonso on his recent escape from assassination."

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A Madrid dispatch says the opposition have unanimously resolved that no reasons exist for discontinuing the policy of abstention, because the President of the Cortes is not empowered to propose the settlement which they deem necessary for their dignity.

Another Madrid dispatch reports that a council of Ministers will be held to determine the line of conduct to be adopted by the Government in consequence of the attitude of the opposition.

AFGHAN LEADERS QUARRELING.

THE HOPES OF THE DIFFERENT ASPIRANTS TO THE THRONE—BRITISH MILITARY WORK.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A dispatch from Kabul says: "Dissensions have arisen among the Afghan leaders at Ghazni. Mahomed Jan has gone to Zurmat, and the priest, Mushk-i-Alim, has gone to Wardak. Moosa Khan, the eldest son of Yakoob Khan, is now under the sole guidance of Sirdar Tahir Khan, the only Sirdar of birth who supports him. Sirdar Wali Mahomed, son of the former Ameer, Dost Mahomed, has entered upon his duties as Governor of Kabul and the surrounding district. He is the best choice that Gen. Roberts could make, but he is not strong of character. He hopes, doubtless, from the Governorship to rise, later, to the Ameership, to which he has long been an aspirant, but the Government's choice is in no way fettered by the present appointment. Gen. Roberts has been strengthening the fortification and greatly extending his position. Two high hills on the west of the city are being crowned by strong block-houses, which will partly command the neighboring defile. Communications between Shirpur and the Bala-Hissar will be secured by the erection of fortified posts on the Siah-Sang Hills. The river will be bridged between Siah-Sang and Shirpur. All the walls within 1,000 yards of Shirpur are being leveled, and roads are being made in all directions."

A dispatch from Lahore says: "The projected railway to Jalalabad has been abandoned. The terminus of the railway will be at Jumrood."

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A correspondent at Lahore has reason to believe that a new frontier province will soon be organized. It will include the portion of the Khybar and Khurum Valleys mentioned by the Gandamak treaty, with a part of Scinde, with the River Indus for its eastern boundary.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—The statement telegraphed on the 16th inst. that the Count de St. Vallier, French Ambassador to Berlin, was about to proceed to Paris to take part in the proceedings of the Senate, of which he is a member, is now declared in well-informed circles to be unfounded. The Count de St. Vallier will not leave his post until the question of his remaining here has been settled.

The lower house of the Prussian Diet is discussing the purchase of the Berlin, Potsdam and Magdeburg Railway. The Minister of Public Works declared to-day that with the purchase proposed in the bill now being discussed, the Government would terminate its purchase of railways for the present, to await the effect of the operation of the measure.

Prince Lobanoff, the newly-appointed Russian Ambassador to England, had an interview with the Emperor William this afternoon. Prince Lobanoff will proceed to London this evening.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Prince of Wales and Princess Louise will go to Liverpool on Wednesday, where the Princess will embark in the Allan Line steamer Sarmatian, which sails thence on Thursday, the 22d inst., for Halifax and Baltimore, the Princess disembarking at the former port.

Five professional roughs, ringleaders and organizers of the late bread-riots in Cork, have been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 19.—A Berlin correspondent of *L'Europe* reports that Russia has addressed notes to Vienna and Berlin, stating her willingness to withdraw her troops concentrated on the frontiers of Austria and Germany if their presence there is regarded by those Cabinets as likely to disturb the friendly relations at present existing.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Acting upon legal advice, Messrs. Davitt, Brennan, and Killen do not intend to take further steps to answer the writ summoning them to appear before the Court of Queen's Bench, in Dublin. They take the ground that they have fulfilled their legal obligation by presenting themselves in the Crown office on Friday last, when the necessary stamped forms for entering their appearance were not ready.

A Paris correspondent is informed on the best authority that article 7 of the Ferry Educational bill is certain to obtain a majority in the Senate.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "The Minister of the Imperial Household has gone to Cannes to escort the Czarina home."

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The life of M. Jules Favre is despaired of. He suffers from pulmonary hepatization.

PLANNING A MAGNIFICENT YACHT.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.—Messrs. Malster & Reany have just completed a contract with M. Henri Say, whose tour about the world in the yacht Henriette had such an unexpected interruption a few weeks ago by an unforeseen accident, to build him a most magnificent and costly steam yacht, in which to complete his tour. The yacht will be 250 feet in length, 32 feet beam, and 20 feet depth of hold. It is to be furnished with a compound engine and all the latest improvements in machinery. The accommodations are all below deck, while the yacht will be built with especial view to safety and speed. She is to be first class in every respect. The cost is to be $200,000, and the vessel be finished by August next. Meanwhile, M. Say will make Baltimore his head-quarters. Work will be begun at once.

SUING FOR ONE MILLION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 19.—It is reported that a suit for $1,000,000 will be commenced here to-morrow against the Buffalo Grape Sugar Company, the parties to which are J. L. Alberger, who sues for the recovery of 23 shares, and the Administrator of the estate of the late A. W. Fox, who seeks to recover 16 shares. It appears that these shares were purchased by Alberger of Horace Williams, the former partner of A. W. Fox, and presented by Alberger's attorney to William Hamlin, Secretary of the company, to be transferred to him. Hamlin has refused to make the transfer or return the papers.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS BALLOTS.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 19.—No result was reached in the caucus to-night. Before the voting began the name of Gen. Walthall was withdrawn, and that of Gen. George was proposed. Five ballots were taken, and on the last—the fortieth ballot—Barksdale stood 52, Singleton 52, and George 32. The Senatorial question comes before the Legislature to-morrow.

ASKING TRADE LEGISLATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade to-night a resolution was adopted providing that a memorial be sent to Congress praying that body to take speedy action relative to the protection of trade-marks. The Hon. John Welsh, President of the board, called attention to the efforts he had made with Lord Salisbury that crimes committed on board British vessels coming this way should be tried in our courts, and all crimes committed on board American vessels going the other way should be tried in British courts. He had also spoken to Mr. Evarts about the matter, which he considered an important one.

MULDOON DEFEATS BAUER.

GRÆCO-ROMAN WRESTLERS AT WORK—FOUR THOUSAND SPECTATORS OF THE MATCH.

William Muldoon, the wrestling policeman, and Thiebaud Bauer, the French athlete, wrestled last night, in Madison-Square Garden, for a trophy valued at $200 and the championship of the world in the Græco-Roman style of wrestling. There was an assemblage of nearly 4,000 persons to witness the struggle, and, from appearances, the gathering was an unusually respectable one. Barry Hill was chosen as referee, Edward Bobby, the English middleweight champion wrestler, was Muldoon's umpire, and Capt. Palmer acted in the same capacity for Bauer. The conditions were two falls out of three, two touched shoulders making a fall. Muldoon weighed 204 pounds, and Bauer 180, and both men appeared to be in good trim. The match began at 8:50 o'clock. Bauer first began the aggressive, and got a left-arm lock on Muldoon's neck, but it was quickly broken. Muldoon made quick play for a body hold, and tried to get under Bauer's arms, going down on his knee for it, but failed. Bauer slipped to the policeman's back, and got him under the arms, but Muldoon reached up and took a lock from behind on Bauer's neck with his right arm, but it slipped away and both went to the carpet, Muldoon on his breast. After a short bout on the ground the Frenchman lifted Muldoon bodily from behind, his arms locked around his waist and threw him. Muldoon turned as he fell, and made a "spread" on the carpet. The Frenchman was on all fours over him, and tried every device to clink the policeman's arms under his chest and turn him, but to no purpose. Twice he came to his feet, lifting Muldoon by a back waist hold, but the weight was too much for him. The last time he held Muldoon down clear of the floor for half a minute, the latter with his feet and hands spread out before him. Bauer let him drop, and Muldoon fell to the floor like an ox.

Another long struggle ensued on the carpet, Muldoon still underneath and face down, and baffling all of Bauer's feints and slaps to get his arms under and turn him. After 19 minutes of this work, Bauer sprang away from Muldoon and allowed him to regain his feet. Muldoon now assumed the offensive, and tried several times for a front body hold. Bauer got a front neck lock on him, but Muldoon simply straightened up his enormous neck and took his head out of danger as though nothing was holding it. Muldoon at last got his right arm around Bauer's neck, and threw him, but Bauer, although he went heels over head, arched his body and twisted as he fell, and was on his feet before Muldoon could rise. Again on their feet, Muldoon got a back hold on Bauer, but the Frenchman fairly flew away from the grip. Both men got the neck hold on each other in three successive bouts, and each time it was broken, and again they were down on the carpet. By this time they were both glistening with perspiration and began to wipe their hands at intervals on their trunks or on the carpet. Finally, a long struggle for body hold, resulted in both men going down again with arms intertwined and side by side. Muldoon got the turn on the Frenchman and slowly bent him over, bearing down with all his weight on Bauer's chest. The Frenchman was stubborn, and at last the strain on his muscles was too great, and, amid intense excitement, his shoulders touched the carpet, referee and umpires being all flat on the floor looking under the two men to see when the "points" were made. Muldoon was allowed "first fall" in 43 minutes.

After a recess, during which the contestants were rubbed off, they came again into the ring dry and rosy-tinted. Bauer began his back-waist hold again, and lifted Muldoon and threw him away from him. A few minutes later the latter locked his immense right arm around Bauer's neck, and it looked as though Muldoon would break his antagonist's head off from his shoulders; but Bauer got away, and renewed his back waist-hold tactics. Four times in succession, when they were both down on "all fours," Bauer lifted Muldoon by his waist and threw him, each time falling himself as he let go. The last time he slipped from under himself and rolled away like a wheel, leaving Muldoon to come down backwards, plump on both shoulders, and "all of a heap." The fall was awarded to Bauer after a struggle of 20½ minutes. Again rubbed down and dry, but with their white tights fearfully stretched and smirched, the men got to work and fenced for the wristholds. Bauer seemed petulant and once or twice pushed Muldoon away from him. Muldoon was bearing against him, his head pressed tight on Bauer's chest close up under his chin. Three times the Frenchman with his right hand pushed Muldoon's head up straight. A minute later he was behind the policeman with his favorite back waist-hold on him, and after a brief struggle both paused. Bauer looked at the audience, as if to draw breath, and at the same moment softly withdrew his left hand and wiped the sweat from his brow. So quickly that none of the spectators realized what was done, Muldoon seized Bauer's right arm at the wrist and arm-locked him clean over his head. By holding on to the wrist and going with Bauer he prevented him from rolling, and was down on him in an instant, and in half a minute had put both shoulders to the floor, gaining the third fall in three minutes, and so winning the match. The excitement was simply uproarious, and Muldoon's friends carried him on their shoulders to his dressing-room amid wild applause.

RELIEF FOR IRISH SUFFERING.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 19.—A meeting of citizens was held in Hibernian Hall to-night to take steps for the relief of the poor in Ireland. It was called by Mayor Courtnay in response to cable dispatches from the Lord Mayors of London and Dublin. It was largely attended. Committees were appointed to canvass the wards for contributions. The clergy will also take up collections in their churches next Sunday.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—The Treasurer of the Irish Land League Association of Chicago to-day sent $4,700 to Ireland.

SHOT DURING A QUARREL.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 20.—Springville, a small village near Montrose, Susquehanna County, was the scene of a terrible tragedy to-day, in which Eugene Hawley was shot by a man named John Richards. The men had a quarrel in the house of Richards, who ejected Hawley. The latter then tried to force himself back into the house, when Richards seized his shot-gun and fired at his adversary. Hawley fell, and died almost instantly. Richards claimed that the shooting was done in self-defense. He surrendered himself, and now is in Montrose Prison.

GEN. LEE'S BIRTHDAY.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 19.—The Lee Association observed the anniversary of the birth of Gen. Robert E. Lee by a grand parade, in which the foreign Consuls and city officers took part. Later in the day a banquet was given in Temperance Hall, at which ex-officers of both the Union and Confederate Armies were present. The best fraternal feeling prevailed. The celebration closed with a masked ball, which was well attended.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Cable dispatches announce the deaths of the sister of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; of M. Leonce De Lavergne, a life Senator of France, and Nicolas Auguste Galimard, the French painter.

The Rev. F. T. Ingalls, of Atchison, Kan., died of heart disease last Wednesday. He was a brother of Senator Ingalls, and a well-known clergyman of the Congregational denomination. He had been for several years a member of the Board of Regents of the State University of Kansas. He was comparatively a young man.

The sudden death is announced of First Lieut. E. H. Shelton, of the First Cavalry. He was on his way at the time to Fort Klamath, Oregon, by stage, from Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory. He was born in Connecticut, and was graduated from the Military Academy June 15, 1870. As Second Lieutenant in the First Cavalry he served on frontier duty, most of the time at Fort Lapwai, Idaho. He was promoted March 30, 1877, while stationed at Fort Walla Walla. His last assignment was to Fort Klamath.

J. Winthrop Taylor, Medical Director in the United States Navy, died at Boston yesterday, of heart disease. He was born in this State, and entered the Navy as Assistant Surgeon March 7, 1838, being appointed from New-Jersey. He was for five years with the West India Squadron, and then was on duty in home ports or the Home Squadron until the breaking out of the rebellion. He was appointed Surgeon May 1, 1852. With the exception of two years—1864-6—at Boston, most of his services during the civil war was in the Gulf. Since 1878 he has been attached to the Naval Rendezvous at Boston.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 19.—New bills of indictment were to-day sent to the Grand Jury against the persons charged with the corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature in connection with the riot bill. The Grand Jury took action on only one of the indictments, that of Charles B. Salter, against whom a true bill was found. The indictments against the others will be considered to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

JUDGE DITTENHOEFER SUPPORTED UNANIMOUSLY—AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

In response to a call issued yesterday morning for a meeting of the German Republican Central Committee, some 78 delegates assembled last evening at the Steuben House, in the Bowery. Judge Dittenhoefer took the chair, and was greeted with loud applause. In thanking them for the compliment, he said that his reason for calling the meeting was that the Republican General Committee were to meet on the morrow, and he desired that body to know what the sense of the German Republicans was. Moritz Friedsam had announced in the papers that he [Friedsam] had been elected President of the German Republican Central Committee, and he would probably go the next day to the Republican General Committee and claim admittance as a representative of this committee. All the delegates present, the speaker continued, knew that the assertions of Friedsam were untrue. Here a delegate called out, "In plain German, they are lies." "Well, a lie is a good German word to express it," added Judge Dittenhoefer. "I desired to prove by the good attendance at this meeting, called at such short notice, that it is a lie, [applause,] and to prove it to the American Republican General Committee. You know that the election was held here; that I was elected by a majority, and that we did not leave the room until we were driven out. We then went to another room and ratified the elections, and afterward Friedsam claimed to have been elected." Continuing, Judge Dittenhoefer said that a number of men from the Fifth Assembly District, who every year sought admission to the Central Committee, and were refused, were taken in by the Friedsam crowd, among whom were the rowdies, the Eidmans, Erhards, and all the Patterson gang. The speaker desired to show that the German Central Committee, that had existed since 1876, had again assembled under its rightful President instead of under the would-be usurper. Judge Dittenhoefer was enthusiastically cheered as he concluded. A document was then read, and signed by 75 members, declaring that the claims of Moritz Friedsam that he was elected President of the German Republican Central Committee at a meeting of said committee, held on the evening of Friday, Jan. 16, 1880, were wholly without foundation, and that the Hon. A. J. Dittenhoefer received the votes of the undersigned, making more than a majority of the votes cast; and that, in the regular way, the said Judge Dittenhoefer was elected President for the ensuing year." On motion, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for, and to call, a mass-meeting of German Republicans. A motion was then unanimously passed thanking THE NEW-YORK TIMES and the New-York *Zeitung* for their fair and impartial reports of the meeting held by the Central Committee on Friday last.

DIAMONDS.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES DISCUSSING THE QUESTION OF THEIR ORIGIN.

The New-York Academy of Sciences held a meeting at No. 12 West-Thirty-first-street last evening to listen to a paper by Dr. Henry A. Mott on "The Diamond; its Origin, Artificial Production, and Uses." J. S. Newberry, President of the Academy, occupied the chair, and the two large parlors were completely filled with ladies and gentlemen. Dr. Mott's paper did not aim to give any new views or theories in regard to the diamond, but it was an interesting résumé of the theories and experiments of scientific men who have devoted years to studying the precious gem, and endeavoring to reproduce it by artificial means. The theory which formerly prevailed that the stone was the product of igneous action, the speaker thought, had been exploded. In many diamonds there were cavities containing liquid matter, which could hardly have existed had the stone been subjected to intense heat. In other gems were found germs of plants and fragments of vegetation, which would certainly have been destroyed by plutonic action. The most reasonable theory of the origin of the diamond, in the face of these facts, was that of Prof. Semler. That theory was that at some remote period liquid carbonic acid gas had found itself in solution with pure carbon; that the gas gradually escaped, and the carbon was deposited in crystals. On this theory the presence of vegetable matter, and of the liquid in some diamonds, is reasonably accounted for. Every attempt to manufacture diamonds has thus far proved a failure, but Dr. Mott believed that man would yet succeed in making as perfect gems as those turned out from nature's laboratory. Several diamonds from the South African fields were exhibited, some as they came from the mines, and others polished and prepared for the market. Quite a long discussion on the paper followed. Dr. Morton, who has passed two years at the mines in Africa, said that he was inclined to believe that diamonds were constantly growing, and that there were gems in embryo now, which in future ages, when they had attained their full size, would be unearthed by man. In the African mines the diamonds were found in successive layers of soil, and four of these layers had already been penetrated by the miners. That on the surface was a kind of red sand, then came a layer of chalky clay, then one of shale, and the fourth, which has now been penetrated to a depth of about 250 feet, was composed of a substance known to the miners as "pudding stone." A specimen of this was exhibited. It is a dark-colored rock, which the miners first heat and then place in water, when it is transformed to mud, from which the diamonds are washed. President Newberry said that man might possibly discover a means to manufacture diamonds, but after putting his process into operation he would probably have to wait a few hundred or a few thousand years before he would procure a carbon crystal large enough to discover its form with a microscope. The meeting then adjourned.

A STRANGE ACCIDENT.

FIRING AT A RAT ON THE FLOOR AND FATALLY WOUNDING A MAN IN THE CELLAR.

James Dames, a clerk in Curley's hardware store, at the south-east corner of Nassau and Beekman streets, was engaged in taking an account of stock in the cellar, yesterday afternoon at 5:20, and Charles H. Murtaugh, another clerk in the store, was shoveling coal from a scuttle into the stove, which stood in a small room adjoining the cellar. This small room is situated just beneath the fishing-tackle store of Robert Simpson, No. 132 Nassau-street. Suddenly Dames was startled by a shrill shriek, and, turning around, saw that Murtaugh had fallen backward, and was sitting in the coal scuttle, while a stream of blood was pouring from a wound in his back. The unfortunate man was taken to the store above, and an ambulance sent for. His suffering was so great that morphine had to be administered at once. The Ambulance Surgeon probed the wound, which was made by a pistol ball, but failed to find the bullet, which probably lodged in the stomach. Murtaugh, who is 31 years of age, and resides at 1,797 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital. It was thought by the surgeons who examined him that there was no possibility of his recovery. The mystery of the shooting was not long in being explained. Mr. Simpson, the proprietor of the store above the room, was found with a Smith & Wesson pistol, No. 22, in his hand, and at once surrendered himself to the Police. His story was that he has long been pestered with rats in his office, and one particularly large rat has been in the habit of running over his feet, and of penetrating to his money-drawer and eating up greenbacks. Yesterday he saw this rat, and tried to kill him. He jumped on a chair with a pistol, and his clerk, John Priest, jumped on the office-desk with a Flobert rifle. The two fired at the rat at the same time, and one of the balls penetrated the floor and shot Murtaugh in the cellar beneath. Priest was not arrested, as Mr. Simpson says the rifle-shot had not force enough to go through the floor. Simpson was taken to the Oak-Street Station by Officer James Collins, where he was held.

At midnight Murtaugh was told that he would probably die, and the necessity of his making an ante-mortem statement was impressed upon him. He finally yielded, although he firmly declared his belief that he would recover, and Coroner Knox was sent for. His statement corroborated the foregoing account of the accident.

THE TROUBLES IN TAMMANY HALL.

The Committee of Twenty appointed by the Tammany Committee on Organization to reconcile the differences existing in the ranks of the Tammany Democracy in the Sixth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Nineteenth Assembly Districts, and to reorganize the party in those districts, met last evening at the Fourteenth-street head-quarters, and elected Samuel G. Courtney Chairman, and Thomas F. Gilroy, Thomas L. Feitner, and Alexander Thain Secretaries. Resolutions were adopted requesting all Tammany Democratic voters in the disaffected districts who desire to be represented in the General Committee to appear before the Committee of Twenty in the following order: Sixth District, Jan. 21 and 23; Nineteenth, Jan. 26 and 28; Twelfth, Jan. 30 and Feb. 2; Thirteenth, Feb. 4 and 6.

PETITION FOR A RECIPROCITY TREATY.

A petition is in circulation among merchants and business men down town expressing an "earnest desire for the consummation of an equitable treaty between the United States and the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland," and asking Congress to take speedy action on the bill introduced by the Hon. Leopold Morse for the appointment of three Commissioners to meet three Commissioners from Great Britain and arrange the basis of a treaty. The petition says that the subject is of the highest concern to the commerce of both countries, and as the treaty of 1854 was abrogated on notice given by the United States in 1865, it would only be courtesy in the latter country to take the first steps toward new negotiations.

HOUSES WHICH MUST COME DOWN.

Suits were recently brought in the Supreme Court by Jane F. Emmons and John Coffee against the Commissioner of Public Works to restrain him from tearing down two buildings, one at the corner of Church and Cortlandt streets, and the other in South-street, between Roosevelt-street and James-slip. Both buildings are used as cheap restaurants, and both are built partly on land owned by the respective plaintiffs and partly on the public streets, under the authority of a permit from the Board of Aldermen. Judge Van Brunt, before whom they were tried in Special Term, dismissed both suits yesterday, following the decision of Judge Van Vorst in the case of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund against the Commissioner of Public Works, which declared that the streets, sidewalks, and roadways cannot be devoted to any other than a public use.

FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY—SPEECHES BY DR. POTTER AND DR. CROSBY.

The annual meeting of the New-York Society for the Suppression of Vice, which was held last evening in Association Hall, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, brought together an audience of gentlemen which completely filled the body of the hall. Among the many well-known men who sat upon the platform or in the auditorium were the Rev. Dr. H. C. Potter, the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Alfred S. Barnes, the Rev. Dr. McCloud, of Brooklyn, J. M. Cornell, the Rev. Dr. Gillette, D. H. Whitney, the Rev. Dr. Chapin, the Rev. Arthur Potts, Morris K. Jesup, the Rev. J. M. Stevenson, William E. Dodge, Sr., John Paton the Rev. Dr. Prime, Judge Kilbreth, Henry Bergh, and E. Stiles. Mr. Samuel Colgate, President of the society, called the meeting to order, and called upon the Rev. Dr. Gillette to lead in prayer. Secretary Anthony Comstock then read the annual report of the managers. It was listened to with marked interest, and the Secretary was frequently interrupted by applause. The report affirmed that each new effort of the society had been crowned with success. Through its efforts new laws for the suppression of vice had been enacted in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and new city ordinances passed in Rock Island, Cleveland, and Warren, Ohio. Mr. Comstock paid special attention to the subject of "boys' and girls' publications," and cited numerous instances of "baby criminals" having been made by the perusal of such literature. The managers report that for 20 years past there has never been so little doing by the dealers in obscene literature. Lotteries and similar swindles were treated of at length. During the year 33 arrests of lottery advertisers were made at the instance of the society. These arrests were made in the United States court, said the report, because the State courts seem determined not to try them. "The Police courts do their duty when the men are brought before them, but once they reach the District Attorney's office they rest there. The plea is, there are so many other cases of greater importance." Reference was made to the recent wiping out of the Wall-street "put and call swindlers," and the report stated that about 50 fraudulent concerns of a like character have been suppressed during the year. New societies have been formed in Rochester, N. Y.; Providence, R. I.; Detroit, Mich., and Toledo, Ohio, and there has been a general waking up in many other Western cities. Statistics of the number of persons arrested, number convicted, books, circulars, and pamphlets seized were given at length. The report closed with some remarks upon the bitter and continued attacks upon the society by supporters of the criminal classes.

Treasurer A. W. Parsons reported the society's expenditures for the year as $8,357 19, and the receipts as $7,820 18, leaving the society in debt $537 01. President Colgate congratulated the society upon its success, spoke of the difficulties it had to overcome, appealed for aid to the legitimate bankers and brokers of the City, and introduced the Rev. Dr. Potter as the first speaker of the evening. Dr. Potter wished he could feel the conviction expressed by Mr. Colgate, that the circulation of obscene literature has been "almost crushed out," but he believed there never was a time in the history of this City when there was more urgent need of the work of the Society for the Suppression of Vice than now. The society undertakes to do the very best thing that can be done, said Dr. Potter. They might organize reformatory homes and institutions, but the society is doing a far wiser thing. Instead of undertaking to reform those already fallen, it is trying to shut off the source of crime at its fountain-head. One way to strengthen the society was for each person who found his newspaper admitting equivocal advertisements to stop it and write to the editor about it, and to other editors, to show them there was a vehement public opinion against papers which admit into their columns anything passing over the line of decency, and clean and clear morals. There are statutes on our law books which seem to be there to be dishonored. "We want," said he, "even more stringent laws. We want a revival of the whipping-post. We want the fiends in human form who deal in vile literature lashed on the bare back in the public streets, and we want that glorious old weapon, the cat, that was made for them, to be brought into use."

The Rev. Dr. Crosby was then introduced. Dr. Crosby was forced to say "Mr. President" three times before the applause of the gathering would allow him to proceed. "If I should swear, I'd swear by Anthony Comstock," was the reverend gentleman's opening sentence, and the audience applauded vigorously. "I believe there is no society in this City," he continued, "which has done so much good for this generation and for the generation to come as the Society for the Suppression of Vice. If it had never done anything more than put that man Bennett in the Albany Penitentiary, and shut up that house in Fifth-avenue, that society has done a work worth ten thousand times more money than ever went into its treasury." Dr. Crosby held that the cohorts of vice are made up of the most arrant cowards, and one honest, determined man could put ten thousand of them to flight. "It has been a gross error," said he, "for us to be afraid to advance against them, and to look upon them as if they were huge giants. I have come to believe that in a free country we need something more than mere Government machinery to overcome vice. We need in every community earnest men, who shall be vigilance committees to see that officers of the law do their duty. There are many officers who are doing their best, but what can one man do when two men beside him are pulling in opposite directions? When we elevate to high places in our City Government men who are themselves keepers of haunts of vice, what can we expect? The bad officers have their support in the rum-holes and resorts of criminals. Let us now give the good officers the support of the good part of the community." Dr. Crosby spoke in scathing terms of those who can see crime, but when the society takes hold to root it out, say: "Oh, you dirty fellows, why do you touch such things?" He thought there was no way to heal the mighty cancer of vice in this City but by putting in the knife. "For God's sake—for Truth's sake"—said he, "let us lay aside our apathy and purify our City, even if it be by fire and the sword." Mr. Colgate thanked the gentlemen for coming to the meeting, and then the audience went home, stopping at the door to drop contributions into the hats of three members of the society who were there to receive them. On the sidewalk a circular derogatory to the society and its efforts was circulated among the crowd.

SUSPECTED BOARDING-HOUSE THIEVES.

Detectives Price and Smittburger, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, brought before Justice Otterbourg, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, a respectable-looking man, about 45 years of age, who gave his name as William Brown, and who had been arrested by the officers on suspicion of having been concerned in a number of recent boarding-house robberies. Detective Price said that Brown had been identified by a Mrs. Judd, of No. 145 West Twelfth-street, as the man who, during Christmas week, called at her house to engage board. He was only in the house for about half an hour, and after he had taken his departure she missed $150 worth of jewelry. When Brown was arrested a number of pawn-tickets were found in his possession, and in order to allow the officer to learn whether evidence against him can be obtained in the pawn-shops, he was remanded until to-morrow morning for further examination. It is thought that Brown is the man who robbed the residence of Major Morton, of the Seventh Regiment, of $1,600 worth of jewelry on New Year's Day.

Another prisoner who is believed to be a professional boarding-house thief was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. He gave the name of Edward S. West. In appearance he resembles a clergyman of about 50 years. He was arrested on complaint of Mrs. Caroline Dinkelfend, of No. 211 East Seventeenth-street, who charged him with having stolen from her house a pocket-book containing $25. Pawn-tickets representing jewelry and clothing and the addresses of a number of boarding-houses in this City were found in his possession. He was committed for trial by Justice Otterbourg.

BROOKLYN SUING AN EX-CONTROLLER.

The trial was commenced yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Judge Pratt and a jury, of a suit instituted by the City of Brooklyn a long time ago against ex-Controller Evan M. Johnson, to recover $138,872 37, damage alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff on account of the fraudulent and willful neglect of defendant in selling certain assessment and sewerage bonds, amounting in all to $4,135,840, below par, in defiance of the Legislative act which authorized the issuance of the bonds. At the last meeting of the old Board of Aldermen in 1879, the bonds given to the city by Johnson were canceled. Among the bondsmen were Mayor Howell, William C. Kingsley, ex-Register, better known as "Boss" McLaughlin, and other Democratic Ring magnates. The first witness examined by the plaintiff was Senator Schroeder, who testified to discovering the deficiencies in Johnson's accounts when he succeeded the latter as Controller. Ex-Mayor Hunter, Cashier of the Dime Savings Bank, testified that Johnson offered the bonds to him at 98, when, according to the market value, they were at par. The case will be continued to-day.

A LIMITED DIVORCE GRANTED.

After having been married for 30 years, Mrs. Patience M. Gardner brought a suit for a limited divorce against her husband, James Gardner. The cause was recently tried before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Special Term. Mrs. Gardner testified that her husband had never provided her with wearing apparel; that he had called her vile names; that he had falsely charged her with infidelity to him; that he had treated her with violence; that he had kept a big dog and a revolver in his house to annoy and worry her; that he had prevented her from receiving congenial visitors, and that he had insulted her in public, at a church strawberry festival. Judge Van Brunt rendered a decision yesterday granting the limited divorce and ordering the questions of alimony and counsel fees to be determined by a Referee.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION—Jan. 19.

SENATE.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, presented a petition of citizens asking legislation for the distribution of the Geneva award fund. He called the attention of the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary (Mr. Thurman) to the petition, and asked him whether the committee could not prepare a bill relating to this money early enough in the session to secure its passage by both houses.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, concurred in the opinion that the Government should distribute the unexpended balance of the award among persons entitled to it. A number of bills were before the Judiciary Committee receiving consideration. As soon as they could come to a conclusion upon a bill, it would be brought in.

Mr. HOAR gave notice that if the failure to make an early report should hereafter appear to be caused by failure of members of the committee to agree on a bill, he should move to discharge the committee from consideration of the subject, and bring the matter directly before the Senate.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of New-Jersey, presented a memorial of citizens of New-York, calling the attention of Congress to certain loose and faulty methods of collecting the internal revenue, particularly in employing stamped foil-paper for wrapping tobacco.

Mr. COCKRELL, of Missouri, presented a petition of prominent citizens of St. Louis, asking Congress to pass an act requesting the President to invite all the Governments of the world having maritime commerce to participate in an international convention at Philadelphia, on July 4, 1880, to mature a plan for the construction of an international ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented a petition of the Bullion Club, of New-York, expressing disapprobation of the emission of paper in denominations of less than $20, and praying that coin may, by force of law, be used in lieu of smaller denominations.

NEW BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. SAUNDERS, of Nebraska, granting an increase of pension to the widow of Major Thornburgh, late of the United States Army.

By Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, a joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

ARTICLE 16. The right of suffrage in the United States shall be based on citizenship, and the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of sex, or for any reason equally applicable to all citizens of the United States. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

By Mr. PLATT, of Connecticut, the following joint resolution:

Whereas, An improved and cheaper maritime communication between the Atlantic and Pacific sea-boards of the United States, by means of a ship canal through some portion of the Central American Isthmus has become important to the commercial interests of this country; and

Whereas, Congress deems it to be necessary and expedient that the national and public interest in such communication should be secured rather than merely private and speculative ends; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives—That the President be requested, if he shall deem it expedient, to communicate to the Governments of the principal maritime nations of Europe the desire of this Government to secure such public interests, and to invite the co-operation of such Governments in the selection of a route of isthmus ship transit which shall be found to subserve most largely the general interests of all the maritime nations, and also to communicate to such Governments the desire of this Government to come to a mutual and outstanding with reference to the neutrality of such an interoceanic transit when it shall have been opened by the enterprise and capital of their respective citizens.

TRANSPORTATION OF CATTLE.

The morning hour having expired, the special order—being the bill to prevent cruelty to animals in transportation—was taken up.

Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, said that, by existing law, cattle must be unloaded once in 28 hours for food, water, and rest, for at least five hours, unless they are carried in boats or cars in which they can have food, water, and opportunity to rest. The bill proposes to take away the obligation that cattle be unloaded, except at intervals of 60 hours, if they can obtain food on the cars. This prevents their getting rest, because they cannot rest on the cars, and he believed rest as essential as food and water. To keep animals standing 60 hours was cruel.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of New-Jersey, who has charge of the bill, said that it was impracticable for cattle to obtain rest in the cars. Special rates were charged for 20,000 pounds as a car load, and owing to close competition they could not afford to load more than a few in a car. But what cattle needed most was food and water at regular intervals. If they had these, 60 hours was not too long confinement. The great lines of railroad that have heretofore opposed any examination upon this question were now ready to support and carry out the provisions of such a law as this, provided there was no unfair discrimination between different lines.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, said he happened to have heard the President of one trunk line say that he disapproved the bill. Two of the trunk lines—namely, the Pennsylvania and the New-York Central—start and end in the same State. Two of their competitors traverse different States. This bill would only reach the latter roads. He thought this was discrimination.

Mr. MCPHERSON replied that the bill reached all roads transporting cattle that had come through different States, and prescribed treatment of them.

Mr. THURMAN spoke at some length against the bill as it stands, though he favored its object, and would support it if amended. It stretched the power of Congress to regulate commerce further than any bill had done heretofore. Some of the provisions, too, seemed unskillfully drawn. On his motion the bill was allowed to go over until to-morrow, to be printed, together with amendments proposed to be offered by several Senators.

At 3:20 P. M. the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, at 4 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal, the SPEAKER proceeded to call the States for bills, under which call the following were introduced and referred:

By Mr. BAILEY, of New-York—A joint resolution relating to the Inter-oceanic Canal. [This is the same as that introduced in the Senate by Mr. Platt.]

By Mr. YOUNG, of Ohio—For the retirement of officers of the Army of a certain grade. It provides that Lieutenants who have served in the Army for 30 years shall be retired, as vacancies occur, with the rank of Captain.

By Mr. COBB, of Indiana—Reviving and continuing the Court of Alabama Claims, and for the distribution of the unappropriated moneys of the Geneva award.

By Mr. SPARKS, of Illinois—A resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to all officers of the Army not on duty with their regiments or corps, but doing duty elsewhere.

By Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois—Proposing a constitutional amendment in regard to the election of President and Vice-President, for their election by a majority of the votes of the people, and for the abolition of the Electoral College.

By Mr. WELLS, of Missouri—Incorporating the Interoceanic Transit Company. It creates J. B. Eads and his associates a body corporate, to be known under the name of the "Interoceanic Transit Company," authorizes such company to acquire such rights of way, by negotiation or treaty, as it may need to accomplish its object; secures to such company, if need be, the co-operation of the United States; provides that it shall begin the construction of the work within two years, and complete it within seven years from the passage of this act, in which case no rights shall be granted by the United States to any other company or corporation within 50 years; authorizes the President to detail two ships of war to assist said Eads in making such full and complete surveys as may be deemed necessary, and appropriates $200,000, to be immediately available, to defray all expenses attending such surveys.

THE TREATY-MAKING POWER.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules, and adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House that the negotiation by the Executive Department of the Government of a commercial treaty whereby the rates of duty to be imposed on foreign commodities entering the United States for consumption shall be fixed, would be, in view of the provisions of section 7 of article 1 of the Constitution of the United States, an infraction of the Constitution and an invasion of one of the highest prerogatives of the House of Representatives.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and at the close of the roll-call, (which stood 141 to 31,) but before the completion of the vote the floor was, at 2 o'clock, claimed for the business of the District of Columbia, and so final action on Mr. Kelley's resolution went over till next Monday.

After transacting some District business, the House adjourned.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

James Russell Lowell, of Massachusetts, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to England.

John W. Foster, of Indiana, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia.

Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain.

Philip H. Morgan, of Louisiana, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico.

Lewis Richmond, of Rhode Island, to be Consul at Belfast.

Henry W. Leonard, of New-Jersey, to be Consul at [illegible].

[illegible], of Kentucky, to be Governor of Utah Territory; Stephen H. Simonson, Assistant Appraiser, New-York; Simeon Dodge, Collector of Customs, Marblehead, Mass.; Robert W. Kelley, Pension Agent, Louisville, Ky.; Joseph D. Bates, United States Marshal for Connecticut.

Census Supervisors—Maine—First District, H. W. Richardson; Second District, William D. Hubbard. New-Hampshire—George B. Jenks. Vermont—Franklin G. Butterfield. Rhode Island—Edward M. Snow. Connecticut—First District, William E. Disney; Second District, John Q. A. Stone. New-York—First District, Charles D. Adams; Second District, Stephen Condit; Third District, Virgil C. Travers; Fourth District, Ira N. Hedges; Fifth District, William H. Haskell; Sixth District, John G. De Remer; Seventh District, George Parker; Eighth District, Albert B. Hamilton; Ninth District, Anson W. Kettles; Tenth District, Charles B. Fitch; Eleventh District, [illegible] J. Douglass. Pennsylvania—First District, Thomas H. Sherwood; Second District, Joseph Samson; Third District, Edward A. Howell; Fourth District, William Schall; Fifth District, John M. Clark; Sixth District, William Hayes; Seventh District, J. Simpson Africa; Eighth District, Howard R. Miller; Ninth District, Alexander Murdock; Tenth District, Daniel S. Richmond. New-Jersey—First District, Elias O. Doremus; Second District, George W. Atherton. Delaware—William G. Whiteley. Maryland—First District, Noble H. Creager; Second District, Joseph H. Graham; Third District, Edward Y. Goldsborough. Ohio—First District, Charles D. Campbell; Second District, John Henry Thomas; Third District, William H. McDowell; Fourth District, Henry A. Towne; Fifth District, Albert G. Byers; Sixth District, William A. Hunt; Seventh District, Joshua W. Steeley. Indiana—First District, Gilbert R. Stormont; Second District, Franklin C. Johnson; Third District, J. M. Ritenour; Fourth District, Isaac N. Davis; Fifth District, Benjamin P. Walker; Sixth District, William P. Seymour. Illinois—First District, James G. Wright; Second District, David B. Sunderland; Third District, John W. Bailey; Fourth District, Henry H. McDowell; Fifth District, Edward J. Waddell; Sixth District, John H. Chestnut; Seventh District, William A. Northcott; Eighth District, William B. Brown. Michigan—First District, John C. Sharpe; Second District, Byron R. Pierce; Third District, Charles D. Long; Fourth District, M. Olin Young. Missouri—First District, Charles B. Salomon; Second District, Benson B. Caroon; Third District, B. F. Bailey; Fourth District, Joseph A. Wilson; Fifth District, Daniel M. Draper; Sixth District, John P. Burke; Seventh District, Corrydon F. Craig. Wisconsin—First District, Alonzo Loper; Second District, David E. Welsh; Third District, Leonard Loteridge; Fourth District, Thomas S. Allen. Iowa—First District, John M. Rowley; Second District, James T. Metcalfe; Third District, John S. Stridger; Fourth District, Ichabod N. Kidder. Minnesota—First District, Albert A. Crandall; Second District, Charles H. Johnson; Third District, C. G. Andrews.

William J. Phillips to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Texas; John McNeil, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri; Augustus Ash, United States Marshal for the District of Nevada; De Forest Porter, of Arizona, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona Territory; Jacob B. Blair, of Wyoming, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming; Melville C. Browne, of Wyoming, to be United States Attorney for the Territory of Wyoming; William Callon to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Warsaw, Wis.

Postmasters—Miss Lucy A. White, at Newton Centre, Mass.; William J. Clark, Birmingham, Conn.; Harvey I. Russell, Cooperstown, N. Y.; Edward B. Wells, Clyde, N. Y.; Austin C. Chase, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. G. Hamlin, Schenectady, N. Y.; Charles P. Abbott, Woodbury, N. J.; Levi C. Albertson, Atlantic City, N. J.; Mrs. Sarah G. Ware, Salem, N. J.; John J. Smith, Sunbury, Penn.; W. O. Black, Union City, Penn.; David E. Johnston, Madison, Ga.; William B. Green, Huntsville, Ala.; Harry W. Grantley, Appleton City, Mo.; L. C. Cantwell, Richmond, Mo.; John M. Todd, Bridgeport, Ohio; William Welden, Iowa Falls, Iowa; William T. McElroy, Humboldt, Kan.; Lewis Walker, Woodland, Cal.; William R. Porter, San Bernardino, Cal.; Mrs. Jennie Goodwin, San Buenaventura, Cal.; John A. Keyes, Visalia, Cal.

First Lieut. Woodhull S. Schenck, to be Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Marine Corps. Surgeon Michael Bradley, of Pennsylvania, to be a local Inspector, United States Navy. Passed Assistant Surgeon Dwight Dickinson, of New-York, to be a Surgeon in the United States Navy.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

E. J. Conger, of Illinois, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Montana; George W. Hazleton, of Wisconsin, Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin; E. C. David, of Wyoming, Surveyor-General of the United States for the District of Wyoming; J. J. Henry, of Colorado, Register of the Land Office at Leadville, Col.; John A. Wright, of Maryland, Agent for the Indians of the Fort Hall Agency, in Idaho.

Postmasters—R. O. Lee, at Springfield, Mass.; Henry Russell, Morristown, N. Y.; Charles L. Howard, Friendship, N. Y.; H. P. Kinney, Waverly, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary M. Coggeshall, Westerville, Ohio; William N. Smith, Englewood, Ill.; L. H. Post, Dekalb Centre, Ill.; S. M. Walker, Carbondale, Ill.; R. Connable, Petoskey, Mich.; Frank Hatton, Burlington, Iowa; C. D. Hayt, Alamosa, Col.; N. R. Barber, Corvalis, Oregon.

Navy.—Lieut.-Commander Henry C. Taylor to be a Commander; Lieut. Timothy A. Lyons to be a Lieutenant-Commander; Master Edward M. Hughes to be a Lieutenant; Midshipman Richard T. Mulligan an Ensign in the Navy.

PORTER M. E. CHURCH TROUBLES.

A COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE PASTOR AND THE MAN HE THREATENED TO SHOOT.

The Rev. Mr. Trumbower, Pastor of Porter M. E. Church, of West Hoboken, N. J., who was arrested on Sunday morning for an alleged threat to shoot Mr. Boh, with whom he boarded, was arraigned before Justice Schneniger yesterday. The story of the troubles of the Porter M. E. Church were told in these columns about a month ago. At the examination yesterday Mr. Boh stated that Mr. Trumbower, who had boarded with him for some time, owed him for 20 weeks' board. He demanded a settlement, and Mr. Trumbower not manifesting any willingness to pay, he notified him to leave. Mr. Trumbower went away, but returned at a late hour Saturday night and demanded his effects. These Mr. Boh refused to deliver, and Mr. Trumbower then drew a pistol and threatened to shoot him. The Deacons of the church, who had interested themselves to prevent any further spread of the scandal, prevented the examination going any further by a compromise, the basis of which was that Mr. Trumbower bound himself not to prosecute Mr. Boh for perjury or false imprisonment, and Mr. Boh withdrew the charge against the Pastor. The agreement was drawn up before the Justice, and after Messrs. Trumbower and Boh had signed the document, the charges were formally withdrawn and the Pastor was released from custody. After his release, Mr. Trumbower packed his satchel and left the town, saying that he was going to New-York, but only temporarily. Such of the Deacons as expressed any opinion yesterday were resolved that Mr. Trumbower's connection with the church should cease immediately. Mrs. Boh, who left her husband's house at the time of the difficulty, was at her father's on Sunday, but she was not seen yesterday either at her father's or her home.

PURIM'S FANCY DRESS BALL.

SALE OF BOXES LAST EVENING—THE AMOUNT REALIZED.

The Board of Managers of the Purim Association are actively engaged in preparing for their fancy dress ball, which is to be given in aid of the Mount Sinai Hospital and Dispensary, on Feb. 26, in the Academy of Music. It is promised that the tableaux will be unusually novel and attractive. Single admission tickets are being rapidly sold at $10 each. A public sale of the boxes took place last evening at Standard Hall, Broadway and Forty-second-street, before a large number of bidders, Mr. H. B. Herts acting as auctioneer. Proscenium box P was knocked down to Samuel Sahafer for $350. Mr. Jesse Seligman purchased F for the same price, and the others were disposed of as follows: M, $300, D. L. Einstein; D, $350, J. A. Bernheimer; O, $250, J. H. Schiff. Among the sales of front row balcony boxes were the following: No. 1, $150, H. Blumm; No. 25, $150, H. H. Nathan; No. 31, $125, M. Mitchell; No. 16, $125, W. Einstein; No. 2, $130, I. Wallach; No. 18, $125, Henry Cohn; No. 3, $130, H. Rosenwald; No. 20, $145, L. Lewison; No. 6, $135, A. Wolf; No. 4, $135, A. Ansbacher; No. 19, $135, A. Hallgarten; No. 17, $135, A. Kerbs; No. 13, $145, S. Newstadter; No. 22, $125, M. H. Moses. The upset prices ranged from $50 to $150. Several of the artists' boxes were bought at lower prices, and the remainder will be disposed of at a later date. The amount realized by last evening's sale was $7,300.

THE "FASTING DOCTOR" CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday, Dr. Tanner, in his letter to Dr. Hammond, asserts that I, as one of the "high priests of the inductive philosophy," denied the possibility of living for a very long time without food.

This assertion is based on a most erroneous conception of my beliefs and many times published statements on this subject. I have never fixed any mathematical limit for the persistence of life in human beings, in trance or out of trance. On the contrary, I distinctly and repeatedly declared in various interviews on the Mollie Fancher case, and in my paper on the scientific lessons suggested by that case, that it was impossible to say just how long a human being, in an entranced or hysterical condition, could exist without food or drink; and I further stated that my studies of the subject led me to believe that it was possible for certain persons, in certain forms of hysteria and trance, to keep alive without food, or with only a small quantity of fluid, much longer than is generally supposed. This whole question, like that of the possibility of the electric light for houses, cannot be solved by deductive reasoning; we cannot tell beforehand; only experiment, trial at the hands of experts, can in a scientific sense answer it. On this subject—the precise length of time that a person in trance can exist—students of the nervous system are open to any and all expert evidence that can be obtained. But on this question, as on all scientific questions, non-expert evidence is of no value, and cannot be even considered; it cannot furnish even a basis for discussion or conversation; therefore nearly all the facts, or alleged facts, that the Doctor brings up in his letter must be ruled out of court. Even if true, as perhaps some of them may be, in part, we have no means of knowing them to be true, and they can be of no assistance to us in obtaining information.

The stories in regard to the Fakirs of India have been introduced into scientific works, and have been circulated very widely indeed; but, although I have made special effort to obtain the facts in the matter from those long resident in that country, I have thus far failed to get any confirmation, even of a non-expert character, of any of these claims of trance and starvation or hibernation. Many of the other statements of the Doctor in regard to trance—its deceptive and simulative character; its liability to be produced by the use of stimulants and narcotics, &c.—are true and verifiable, and are worthy of more attention than they have yet received, or are soon likely to receive, from scientific men.

GEORGE M. BEARD.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 19, 1880.

CASTING AWAY A SHIP.

SUIT TO RECOVER INSURANCE PAID ON A SHIP SCUTTLED BY ITS CAPTAIN.

The ship Elizabeth Hamilton left Philadelphia with a cargo of refined petroleum, bound for Trieste, in December, 1878. About a month later, an English steam-ship fell in with her at sea in a disabled condition, took off her officers and crew, and carried them to Baltimore. Soon after, it was discovered that she had been purposely cast away. Her Captain fled the country, but his chief mate, John Redstone, was arrested, tried in Philadelphia, and convicted of conspiring to scuttle the ship. The owner of the Elizabeth Hamilton was James Bigler, a shipping merchant of this City. Previous to her sailing from Philadelphia he obtained from the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company a policy of insurance for $8,000 upon her cargo. In March, 1879, he secured the payment of the policy, swearing that to his knowledge the cargo had not been insured otherwise than by the Pacific Company. That company has brought a suit in the Supreme Court against Bigler to recover the sum it paid him. The action is based on the ground that the cargo insured by the plaintiff was not lost through the ordinary perils of the sea, but through the voluntary and criminal acts of certain persons who scuttled the ship, and also on the ground that the defendant Bigler made a false and fraudulent representation in swearing that he had not obtained insurance on the cargo other than from the plaintiff corporation. An order for the arrest of Bigler has been granted by Judge Donohue. In an affidavit made in support of the motion for the order of arrest, Horace J. Moody, President of the Pacific Company, averred that at the time the insurance money was paid to Bigler the officers of the plaintiff corporation did not know of the proceedings against John Redstone for scuttling the Elizabeth Hamilton. They have since learned also, Mr. Moody swore, that Bigler and the Captain of the Elizabeth Hamilton procured an insurance upon the cargo of that vessel through Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., from whom they had procured advances amounting to $7,250, and that the insurers paid over the amount of the insurance to the Messrs. Baring, who accounted for it to the defendant Bigler. Bigler made an affidavit, which was presented in opposition to the motion for an order of arrest, in which he said that he owned the ship Elizabeth Hamilton, which was worth $35,000, and had an immediate market value of $25,000 in December, 1878. When she started upon her last voyage, he stated, she was insured for $15,000, and her cargo "out and back" for $8,000, and he averred that the affidavit made by him previous to the receipt of the insurance money from the plaintiff corporation was true, because he did not know that Baring Brothers & Co. had insured the cargo of the vessel, and because he never authorized them to insure it. If they did procure its insurance, he would, he said, still be out of pocket by the loss of the ship. He declared also that if the Elizabeth Hamilton was destroyed by barratry he knew nothing of the crime, and did not in any way connive at its commission. Mr. Bigler is a resident of Newburg, and has an office at No. 21 Cortlandt-street in this City. He says in his affidavit that he has been engaged in business for 37 years.

HOW THE JUNIOR SECURITIES FARED.

A year ago last November the bondholders of the International and Great Northern Railroad of Texas agreed upon a plan of reorganization under which the holders of the second mortgage bonds of the International and the Houston and Great Northern Roads, previously consolidated into the bankrupt corporation, were to receive as their share of the proceeds of the sale of the road certain lands, town sites, stock, and scrip of other companies, &c., then among the general assets, in lieu of all claims upon the reorganized company. The second mortgage bondholders, having accepted these terms, appointed a Purchasing Committee to look after their interests. Yesterday they made a report to their constituents at a meeting held in the office of J. S. Kennedy & Co., at Cedar and William streets. About $4,000,000 of the $5,000,000 of outstanding bonds were represented. Mr. James A. Roosevelt presided, and Mr. Jacob A. Wetmore acted as Secretary. The committee reported that they had succeeded in acquiring title to all the property named in the plan of reorganization, and that they held it in trust for the bondholders. They also submitted a plan for the organization of a new company, separate and distinct from the reorganized railroad company, to be known as the New-York and Texas Land Company, for the purpose of holding and managing the property in the interest of the bondholders; stock to be issued and distributed to the latter in proportion to their holdings of second mortgage bonds in the defunct corporation. After discussion, the plan was unanimously ratified, and the Purchasing Committee were authorized to proceed with the organization of the proposed company, and with the transfer to it of the property now in their keeping. The meeting then adjourned.

CHAUNCEY JOHNSON AGAIN IN CUSTODY.

Chauncey Johnson, who has been a prominent figure in the criminal annals of this country for 30 years past, was again brought up before Justice Otterbourg, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with the larceny of a pocketbook and carrying an unlawful weapon. Less than six weeks ago he was held for trial in the same court for stealing a sum of money from the store of Gilman Collamore & Co., in Broadway, and how he gained his liberty was not learned. He was arrested yesterday for stealing a pocketbook containing $37 from Mrs. Carrie H. Meeker, of No. 581 Fifth-avenue. When the case was called, the officer started to bring the prisoner from the examination-room into the main court-room. The policeman was a few steps in advance of the prisoner, and when they reached the door of the examination-room Johnson started back and slammed the door against the policeman, striking him in the back and forcing him out into the passageway. The officer recovered himself in an instant, and, opening the door, re-entered the room. He discovered that Johnson had rushed toward the windows fronting on Sixth-avenue, and clambering on the bench below, was endeavoring to make his escape through the window. The policeman seized him by the coat and drew him back into the room and secured him. He then searched him, and found concealed in a small pocket a large new dirk-knife. When arraigned Johnson gave the name of Lawrence Ryan. He said he was 58 years of age, and was not guilty of the charge. Justice Otterbourg committed him to prison, in default of $1,500 bail, on the charge of larceny. The officer made a complaint for carrying an unlawful weapon, and $500 additional bail was required on that charge. In default of bail, he was committed for trial.

THE WESTCHESTER SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors of Westchester County met in White Plains yesterday. Five Commissioners of Rapid Transit were appointed to report on the necessity of running a line from Mount Vernon to connect with the proposed extension of the New-York Eighth-avenue line at Woodlawn, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad. The commission is composed of David Quackenbush, of Mount Vernon; David Cromwell, of White Plains; Robert C. Watson, of West Chester; D. B. Williamson, of Dobb's Ferry, and Matthias Banta, of Mamaroneck. A resolution was adopted restricting the proposed new route to the Towns of East Chester and West Chester. The board also appointed Nathaniel B. Lent keeper of the Van Cortlandt bridge, just above Sing Sing, and John W. Carpenter keeper of Pine's bridge, the wire bridge, and the Quaker bridge. They also adopted a resolution requesting their representatives in the Senate and Assembly to have the act in relation thereto so amended that hereafter no fees shall be paid to jurors in Coroners' inquest cases. Heretofore the fees have been $1 for each case. The board was served with two mandamuses, issued by Judges Pratt and Gilbert, requiring the board to audit the accounts of Eugene Archer and James H. Romer, Justices of the Peace of White Plains, or to show cause before the said Judges on the 28th inst. why they should not. These accounts had been disallowed as irregular by the White Plains Board of Town Auditors. The Justices then appealed to the Board of Supervisors, which sustained the action of the Town Auditors.

THE FIGHTING COURT-CLERKS.

Peter V. Clarke and Benjamin F. Haskin, who were Clerk and Assistant Clerk, respectively, of the Tenth District Civil Court under Justice Flanagan, still hold possession of the court records, and continue to barricade the office of Clerk, notwithstanding the fact that Justice Angel, Mr. Flanagan's successor, has appointed other persons in their places. Speaking of the allegations of the misappropriation of moneys by Clarke and his assistant, Justice Angel said yesterday: "All that I am at present prepared to say on that point is that my investigations thus far have convinced me that the business of the court has been shamefully conducted. I am still engaged in collecting evidence concerning that matter, and may submit an affidavit to the court to-day. Without access to the records I find it difficult to gather corroborative material."

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—In the Court of Appeals to-day, the following business was transacted: No. 10—William P. Douglass, Executor, &c., respondent, vs. Eliza L. C. Cruger, impleaded, &c., appellant; argued by Calvin Frost for appellant, and J. W. Gerard for respondent. No. 19—Rhoda J. Gifford, Executor, &c., respondent, vs. Leonard F. Wiane, appellant; submitted. No. 28—Catharine R. Abbott, Administratrix, &c., appellant, vs. The Johnstown, Gloversville and Kingsboro Railroad Company, respondent; argued by James M. Dudley for appellant, and Ira D. Warren for respondent. No. 37—John Hart, Administrator, appellant, vs. The Hudson River Bridge Company at Albany, respondent; argued by R. Countryman for appellant, and Samuel Hand for respondent.

The day calendar for Tuesday, Jan. 20, is as follows: Nos. 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, and 47.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 19.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 4s C., small	U. S. 4s R., 1907.
$5,000..b.c.104¾	23,000..b.c.104¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s C., '81.	U. S. 6s R., '81.
$30,000......104⅜	10,000......104⅜
25,000..b3.104⅜	

SALES TO 2 P. M.

C., C. & I. C. inc.	Boston Wat. Pow.	Chic., St. P. & Min.
$13,000......47⅞	100......11	100......47
10,000......47	500......11⅛	Dub. & S. City.
Can. So. 1st gtd.	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	100......80
5,000......90¾	100......s3. 69⅞	H. & Texas Cent.
M., K. & T. con. as	400......69⅝	100......66⅛
10,000......60	500......69⅝	100......65
15,000......59¾	500......69	Ind., Cin. & Laf.
Mo., K. & T. 2d.	N. Y. C. & H.	100......s3. 5⅛
10,000......63	700......b3.134	50......6
30,000......62½	500......133⅞	Kansas & Texas.
10,000......61½	500......133⅞	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JAN. 19.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Tip Top.	Grand Prize.	Atlantic Copper.
200......b.c.4.25	200.....b.c.10.1.50	200......b.c. .38
50.b.c.b20.3.25	Tioga.	Rappahannock.
100.....a.c.3.25	100.b.a.b30.3.40	300.ba.b10. .38
Imperial.	100......b.c.3.20	500......a.c. .38
100......b.c. .97	50......b.c.3.10	100.ca.b10. .38
500.ba.b10.1	Dahlonega.	Caledonia B. H.
100......b.c. .97	2500......b.c. .20	100.....b.c.3.90
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MONDAY, Jan. 19—P. M.

The week opened with a fair degree of activity on the Stock Exchange and a rather unsettled tone to speculation. The fluctuations were not especially important save in a few instances, prominent among these being Louisville and Nashville, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, Houston and Texas, and Kansas Pacific. The course of prices in the general list was very irregular, and the market, more particularly in the final dealings, developed weakness, the pressure to sell at times being heavy. The dealings in Louisville and Nashville, and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis were on a large scale, and attended with great excitement. The former sold up to 121, and subsequently reacted some 10 ⅌ cent., while the latter broke from 95¼ to 80, with closing sales at a recovery of 3¾ ⅌ cent. Houston and Texas rose 4, and reacted 3 ⅌ cent. Kansas Pacific advanced 3¾, and later declined 4 ⅌ cent. Pacific Mail was adversely affected by reports that the representatives of the company and the Pacific railroads were not in complete accord, and that a modification of the existing arrangements in regard to freight, &c., was not improbable. The chief activity was in Erie, Kansas and Texas, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, and Lake Shore.

The transactions aggregated 302,811 shares, including 29,145 Kansas and Texas, 24,520 Erie, 21,115 Western Union, 21,000 Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, 20,000 Pacific Mail, 16,400 Lake Shore, 14,955 Union Pacific, 12,400 North-western, 11,850 St. Paul, 11,420 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 11,200 Wabash, 16,900 Central Arizona, 10,320 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 8,447 Louisville and Nashville, and 7,320 C., C. and I. C.

North-west common fell off from 91¼ to 90⅞, rose to 91¾, and reacted to 91¼; the preferred advanced form 106½ to 107½. St. Paul common rose from 77½ to 77⅞, and fell off to 76⅞; Lake Shore rose from 101⅝ to 102, and reacted to 101⅜; Michigan Central advanced from 90 to 91, and closed at 90½; Canada Southern fell off from 73 to 70¼, recovered to 71¼, and reacted to 70⅞; Erie rose from 43¾ to 44, and fell off to 43⅛; the preferred declined from 70 to 69; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 86¼ to 85¼; Delaware and Hudson, from 76¼ to 75¼; the latter closed at 75⅝; New-Jersey Central advanced from 82½ to 83, and fell off to 82; Reading fell off from 69⅞ to 69; Alton and Terre Haute common declined from 27 to 26, and preferred from 65 to 64½; the latter afterward sold up to 67 and reacted to 64⅞; Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans fell off from 39 to 38⅛ and rose to 39¼; Chesapeake and Ohio common rose from 22 to 23⅜, and reacted to 22; do., Second preferred, advanced from 24 to 25⅛, and First preferred from 32 to 32⅜; C. C. and I. C. rose from 22¼ to 23⅜, and reacted to 22½; Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis sold at 46½@47; Hannibal and St. Joseph rose from 38⅛ to 38¾, declined to 36½, and closed at 36¾; the preferred rose from 68 to 68⅝, fell off to 66½, and closed at 67; Houston and Texas rose from 64 to 68, and reacted to 65; Kansas Pacific advanced from 105½ to 108, and fell off to 104; Louisville and Nashville advanced from 105½ to 121, reacted to 111½, and recovered to 112½; Manhattan Elevated sold at 51¾@52¼; Marietta and Cincinnati First preferred declined from 17 to 16, and Second preferred from 11½ to 11¼; Cedar Falls and Minnesota rose from 20 to 22¼, reacted to 20½, and closed at 22; Lake Erie and Western fell off from 30 to 28¼, and recovered to 30; Kansas and Texas rose from 43⅞ to 44½, fell off to 42½, and closed at 42¾; Northern Pacific fell off from 35⅜ to 35, preferred from 59¼ to 58¼; Ohio and Mississippi from 30⅞ to 29¾, preferred from 60⅞ to 60. Wabash from 43⅞ to 42¼, and preferred from 68 to 66⅜; St. Paul and Sioux City rose from 41⅜ to 42¼, and fell off to 40; the preferred advanced from 78¼ to 80½, and closed at 80¼; St. Louis and San Francisco rose from 43¼ to 43¾, and fell off to 43; the preferred advanced from 54¼ to 55¼, and closed at 55¼; do. First preferred rose from 73 to 75, and closed at 74⅞; Iron Mountain rose from 53⅛ to 54, and fell off to 52½; Pacific Mail declined from 42¼ to 40⅞, rose to 42⅜, and closed at 41¼; Western Union fell off from 104¾ to 103⅞, rose to 105, and reacted to 103⅞; Atlantic and Pacific rose from 42¼ to 43, and closed at 42¾; American District rose from 73 to 73⅞; Central Arizona advanced from 15⅝ to 17, and closed at 16⅜; Caribou sold at 5@5⅛; Deadwood fell off from 25 to 24½; and Quicksilver common from 22¼ to 21; Standard fell off from 32 to 31⅜, rose to 33, and closed at 32⅝; Little Pittsburg declined from 29¾ to 29; Excelsior sold at 24⅞; and Sutro at 3¾@3⅞. Among investment shares, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy sold at 142½; and Chicago and Alton at 107; Pittsburg fell off from 111¼ to 110½; Illinois Central rose from 102⅞ to 104, and closed at 103⅝; New-York Elevated fell off to 124½; New-York Central declined from 134 to 133¼, recovered to 134, and closed at 133½.

The Money market was fairly active at 5@6 ⅌ cent. on railway and miscellaneous collaterals, and 3@4 ⅌ cent. on Government bonds. The rate was bid up to sharp 6 ⅌ cent. at the close. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 5@6 ⅌ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ⅛ off, selling ⅛ premium; Charleston, very scarce, buying ⅛ premium, 3-16 discount; New-Orleans, commercial, 75c. to $1 discount, bank par; St. Louis, $1 10 premium; Chicago firm, 75c. premium.

The foreign advices reported a strong market at London for British Consols, which advanced to 97⅞@98 for both money and the account. United States Government bonds were strong, and ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. higher, at 107¾ for new 4s, 111 for 4½s, and 105⅜ for 5s. American railway securities were irregular; Erie common declined from 46½ to 45; do. preferred from 78@74 to 71@73, and do. funded 5s from 86 to 84@85; Erie consolidated Firsts advanced from 120 to 121, and do. do. Seconds, after selling up from 91 to 91½, returned to 91; Illinois Central declined from 107 to 106¾, and Pennsylvania from 52¾ to 52½; Reading rose from 36 to 36⅜; New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts from 109½ to 110; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts from 68 to 69½, and do. Seconds from 35 to 36½. Bar Silver was quoted at 52⅜d. ⅌ ounce. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 9,020,000 marks. At Paris, Rentes declined from 81f. 90c. to 81f. 57½c.

The Sterling Exchange market opened quiet at the closing rates of Saturday, but the leading drawers soon marked up 60-day bills from $4 82½ to $4 83. The inquiry for bills was light. Sales were made at $4 82¼@$4 82¾ for bankers' long, and at $4 84@$4 84½ for do. demand; $4 84¼@$4 84½ for cables, and $4 80¼@$4 81 for commercial.

The imports of specie for the past week were $328,786, of which $197,749 was gold and the remainder silver. The steam-ship Donau, which arrived from Europe yesterday, brought $150,000 in gold bars.

Government bonds were firm on a moderate business. The sales included $65,000 6s of 1881 at 104⅜, $10,000 coupon 4½s at 107¾, and $27,000 4s at 104¾. Railroad bonds were active, and the dealings were well distributed. The chief interest centred in Kansas and Texas, C., C. and I. C., Erie, and Chesapeake and Ohio issues. Kansas and Texas Firsts were firm at 99@99½, but do. Seconds were irregular, rising to 64, declining to 60⅜, and finally selling at 61¼; C., C. and I. C. Incomes rose from 44 to 49¼, and closed at 47; do. Firsts and supplementary rose to 88½@88⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio Firsts, series B, sold at 67½@68; do. currency 6s fell off from 43 to 42; Erie consolidated 7s rose to 118; do. do. Seconds to 88, and funded 5s to 83. The last named closed at 82. International Seconds, Purchasing Committee Receipts, rose from 39 to 40¾; Texas Pacific Incomes fell off from 76⅜ to 76. State bonds were quiet. Louisiana Consols rose to 47, and later sold at 46; Virginia deferred advanced to 10½ and reacted to 10; South Carolina 6s, non-fundable, sold at 5@5½, and North Carolina Special Tax, third class, at 6.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 19.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	104¾	104¾
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	107⅝	107¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅞	103⅞
Adams Express	108	108
American Express	58⅝	58⅝
Albany and Susquehanna	102	102
Alton and Terre Haute	27	26
Alton and Terre Haute pref	65	64⅞
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	42¼	42¾
American District Telegraph	73	73⅞
Boston Water Power	11¼	11⅛
Boston Air Line	59	59
Boston Land Company	9⅞	9⅞
B., C. R. and Northern	59	60
Canton	63	63
Canada Southern	73	70⅞
Caribou Mining	5	5⅛
Cedar Falls and Minnesota	20	22
Central Arizona	15⅝	16⅜
Ohio, St. Louis and N. O	39	39
C., C. C. and Ind	79¾	79⅜
Chesapeake and Ohio	22	22
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref	32	32⅜
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref	24	24⅛
C., C. and Ind. Central	22¼	22½
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	144	142½
Chicago and Alton	107	107
Chicago and Alton pref	117	117
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	47	47
Chicago and North-western	91⅜	91¼
Chicago and North-western pref	106⅞	107½
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	77⅝	76⅞
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	103⅝	103⅜
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	152¼	152½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	111¼	110½
Climax Mining	3	3¼
Consolidation Coal	42	42
Cumberland Coal	60	63½
Deadwood Mining	25	24½
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	86¼	85¾
Delaware and Hudson	76⅝	75⅝
Excelsior Mining	25	24⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph	38⅛	36¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	68	67
Harlem	160	160
Homestake Mining	38	38
Houston and Texas	64	65
Illinois Central	102⅞	103⅝
Ind., Bloom. and Western	31⅛	31⅝
Ind., Cin. and Lafayette	5	5½
Kansas Pacific	105½	104
Keokuk and Des Moines	20⅛	20⅛
Keokuk and Des Moines pref	41	41
Lake Shore	101⅝	101⅜
Lake Erie and Western	30	30
La Platte		5⅛
Louisville and Nashville	105½	112½
Little Pittsburg	29¾	29
Manhattan Elevated	52	52
Mariposa	3	3
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref	17	16
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref	11½	11¼
Metropolitan Railroad	118	118
Michigan Central	90	90½
Mobile and Ohio	25½	25¼
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	42⅞	42¾
Morris and Essex	104	104
Missouri Pacific	35	36⅛
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	94	83¾
New Central Coal	32	32
New-Jersey Central	82	82
New-York Central	134	133½
New-York and New-Haven	155	155
New-York Elevated	125	124½
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	43⅞	43⅛
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref	70	69
Northern Pacific	35	35
Northern Pacific pref	59	58¼
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅞	30
Ohio and Mississippi pref	60⅞	60
Oregon Railway and Navigation	110	115
Pacific Mail	42¼	41¼
Panama	170	170
Philadelphia and Reading	69⅞	69¼
Pitts., Fort Wayne and Chicago	114½	114½
Pullman Palace Car Company	116	117
Quicksilver	22¼	21
Quicksilver pref	68	68
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	23	23
Rensselaer and Saratoga	114	114
Standard Mining	32	32⅝
Sutro Tunnel	3⅞	3¾
St. Louis and San Francisco	43¼	43
St. Louis and San Francisco pref	54¼	55¼
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref	73	74⅞
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern	53¼	52½
St. Paul and Sioux City	41⅜	40
St. Paul and Sioux City pref	78	80¼
Union Pacific	96	96¼
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	43⅞	42⅜
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref	68	66⅜
Wells-Fargo Express	101	101
Western Union Telegraph	104¾	103⅞
United States Express	48¾	48¾

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Adams Express	108	108	110
Alton and Terre Haute	26	26	200
Alton and T. H. pref	67	64½	700
A. and P. Telegraph	43	42¼	1,300
Am. Dist. Telegraph	73⅞	73⅞	3,100
Boston Water Power	11⅛	11	300
Bur. C. R. and Northern	60	60	100
Cedar Falls and Minn	22¼	20	5,800
Canada Southern	72⅞	70⅛	4,700
Caribou Mining	5⅛	5	1,100
Central Arizona	17	15⅝	10,900
Chic., St. Louis and N. O	39¼	38⅛	1,000
C., C., C. and Ind	79⅞	79⅞	100
Chesapeake and Ohio	23⅜	22	3,000
Ches. and Ohio 1st pref	32⅜	32	350
Ches. and Ohio 2d pref	25⅛	24½	200
C. C. and I. C	23⅜	22¼	7,320
Chic., Bur. and Quincy	142½	142½	100
Chicago and Alton	107	107	200
Chic., St. Paul and Minn	47	46½	200
Chicago and North-west	91¾	90⅞	11,400
Chicago and N. W. pref	107½	106½	1,000
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul	77⅞	76⅞	11,750
Chic., Mil. and S. P. pref	103⅝	103⅜	100
Cleveland and Pittsburg	110¾	110½	400
Cumberland Coal	63½	63½	100
Del., Lack. and Western	86¼	85¼	10,320
Delaware and Hudson	76¼	75¼	400
Excelsior Mining	24⅞	24⅞	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	38¾	36½	7,820
Hannibal and St. Jo. pref	68⅝	66½	3,890
Houston and Texas	68	65	3,900
Illinois Central	104	102⅞	2,300
Ind., Cin. and Lafayette	5½	5	650
Kansas Pacific	108	104	1,400
Lake Shore	102	101⅜	16,400
Lake Erie and Western	30⅛	28¼	1,400
Louisville and Nashville	121	111½	8,447
Little Pittsburg	29¾	29	216
Manhattan Railroad	52¼	51¾	1,300
Mar. and Cin. 1st pref	16	16	1,250
Mar. and Cin. 2d pref	11¼	11¼	100
Michigan Central	91	90	2,950
Mobile and Ohio	25⅝	25	900
Mo., Kansas and Texas	44½	42½	29,145
Maryland Coal	26⅝	26	200
Nash., Chat. and St. L	95	80	21,000
New Central Coal	32¾	32	100
New-Jersey Central	83	82	2,500
New-York Central	134	133¼	2,900
New-York Elevated	125	124½	300
N. Y., L. E. and W	44	43⅛	22,370
N. Y., L. E. and W. pref	70	69	2,150
Northern Pacific	35⅜	35	800
Northern Pacific pref	59¼	58¼	1,000
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅞	29¾	3,820
Ohio and Mississippi pref	60⅞	60	400
Pacific Mail	42⅜	40⅞	20,000
Phila. and Reading	69⅞	69	1,100
Pullman Palace Car Co	117	117	100
Quicksilver	21¼	21	300
Standard Mining	33	31⅜	1,125
Sutro Tunnel	3⅞	3¾	415
St. L. and San F	43¾	43	1,400
St. L. and San F. pref	55¼	54¼	900
St. L. and S. F. 1st pref	75	74⅞	1,900
St. Louis, Iron M. and So	54	52½	4,830
St. P. and S. City	42¼	40	1,200
St. P. and S. City pref	80½	78¼	3,350
Union Pacific	97⅞	96	14,955
W., St. L. and Pacific	43⅞	42¼	4,600
W., St. L. and Pacific pref	68	66⅜	6,600
Western Union	105	103⅞	21,115
Oregon R. and Nav	115	115	100
Total sales			302,811

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	103	103½
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	103	103½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	104⅜	104⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	104⅜	104⅝
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103⅝	102⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅝	103⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	107⅝	107⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	107⅝	107⅞
United States 4s, 1907, registered	104⅝	104⅞
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	104⅝	104⅞
United States currency 6s, 1895	122	....
United States currency 6s, 1896	122	....
United States currency 6s, 1897	122	....
United States currency 6s, 1898	122	....
United States currency 6s, 1899	122	....

And the following for railway mortgages:

B., H. & E. 1st 7s.....53	L. & N. C. bs. 7s.....104
B., H. & E. 1st 7s gtd. 53	L. & D. 1st 7s.....106½
B., C. R. & N. 1st 5s.....99½	L. E. & W. 1st 6s.....95½
I. C. & W. 1st 7s.....109½	Met. Elev. 1st 6s.....101½
[illegible]	[illegible]

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$148,912,974
Balances	3,930,148

The attention of investors is invited to the advertisement of the Committee of the New-York Central Syndicate, composed of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., L. Von Hoffman & Co. and W. L. Scott, who give notice that they, jointly with Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, offer for sale all or any portion of the 250,000 shares of New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company's stock recently purchased of Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt. Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. will invite subscriptions in London up to the 22d of January, and the New-York Committe will receive sealed bids up to 3 o'clock on Thursday, Jan. 22, when they will be opened and awards made. The statistics given in the notice in regard to the financial condition of the company afford ample evidence of the high character of the security offered.

The Board of Trustees of the Chrysolite Silver Mining Company have declared a dividend (No. 3) of Two ⅌ cent. on the $10,000,000 capital stock, amounting to $200,000, or $1 ⅌ share, out of the third month's net earnings, payable at the Central Trust Company, on the 26th inst.

The Mobile and Ohio earnings for the second week of January show a gain of $13,962.

The December traffic of the Northern Pacific shows an increase of $46,348.

The January traffic of the New-York Central and Lake Shore Roads is reported to be unusually heavy, the gain thus far in the month being nearly 70 ⅌ cent. on the former and 40 ⅌ cent. on the latter.

The Union Pacific earnings for the first 12 days of January show an increase of $77,000.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 19.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	10¾	Justice	2¼
Alta	5⅞	Leviathan	⅝
Argenta	1	Leeds	⅝
Belcher	10⅝	Leopard	5-32
Best & Belcher	12	Lady Washington	⅝
Bullion	7	Mexican	17¾
Bodie	7	Martin White	2
Belle Isle	1⅛	Mono	2¼
Bechtel	1⅞	Mammoth	3
Boston Consolidated	1	McClinton	⅞
Bulwer	11⅝	Manhattan	1¾
Black Hawk	1½	Northern Belle	8½
Belvidere	1¼	North Bonanza	1
California	4½	Noonday	1⅞
Chollar	6⅞	Navajo	5-16
Consolidated Virginia	4¾	Ophir	13
Crown Point	3⅜	Overman	3⅝
Consolidated Pacific	5	Potosi	3½
Caledonia	2	Raymond & Ely	1
Caledonia, B. H.	3¾	Real del Monte	1⅝
Dudley	13-16	Savage	7⅝
Eureka Consolidated	16¾	Sierra Nevada	19⅝
Exchequer	4⅝	South Bulwer	1⅞
Gould & Curry	4¾	Silver King	7⅝
Grand Prize	1½	Syndicate	⅝
Goodshaw	13-32	Silver Hill	1
Hale and Norcross	8¾	Tioga	3½
Hillside	1¼	Tip Top	3
Imperial	1	Union Consolidated	43¾
Independence	⅝	Wales	3
Julia Consolidated	2⅝	Yellow Jacket	12⅛

The Leeds Mining Company has levied an assessment of 10 cents per share.

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 19.—The following were the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	11⅛	Cin., San. & Clev.	15
Boston Land	9⅝	Eastern R. R.	38⅞
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	114	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	50
Atch. & Top. L. g. 7s	113	Calumet & Hecla	249
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	128	Copper Falls	7
Atch. & Top. L. in.	109	Duncan Silver	5
Eastern R. R. 3½s, n.	88⅞	Franklin	18
Hartford & Erie 7s	57	International	70c.
Atch. & Topeka R. R.	136	Pewabic	24
Boston & Albany R. R.	141	Quincy	37
Boston & Maine R. R.	120	Ridge	9
Bur. & Mo. in Neb.	139	Silver Islet	23
Chi., C., Bur. & Minn.	55		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

Due 1909. Interest January and July.

Secured by a first lien on the SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

For sale by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 26 Nassau-street.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 63 William-street.

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Inches vs. Hughes.—Receiver must produce his books on reference, and at all other times must permit access to them, under proper restrictions, at his place of deposit for them.

Fox vs. Fox.—I think an order directing plaintiff to pay one-third of his income is correct.

Grey vs. Seitz.—On filing an affidavit of the facts called for by Rule 25, which is ordered herein to be filed nunc pro tunc, and on payment of $10 to counsel for applicant on motion, the motion will be denied.

Cook vs. Platt.—A. L. Hammersley, Jr., appointed Receiver.

Vossing vs. Vossing et al.—Referred to Judge Van Brunt.

Hamlet vs. Brangan.—Memorandum.

Humes vs. Humes.—When the infant asks in her petition for the person asked for, and his affidavit under Rule 53 is added, he will be appointed.

In the Matter of Sanford.—See Rule 52, last section.

The People vs. William Fagan.—Motion must be denied. Memorandum.

Giese vs. Davidson.—Application must be made to Mr. Justice Van Vorst.

Grant vs. Griswold.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Memorandum.—In the matter of Quincy; Clay vs. Clay. Motions denied.

Cross vs. Cross.—Memorandum.

In the Matter of Sanford.—See Rule 52.

In the Matter of Churchill.—Motion denied.

Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.—Order granted.

Granted.—In the matter of Grinnon; Hand vs. Arnold; Foos vs. Foos; Benjamin vs. Smith; in the matter of Kingon.

Smith vs. Frankfield.—Motion denied.

By Judge Lawrence.

Orders Granted.—New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Hoffman et al.; Lawrence vs. Pettit.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Opinions.—McCloskey vs. Stewart; Robert vs. Corning; Browne vs. Murdock et al.; Jester vs. Sterling; Berdell vs. Berdell; Smillie vs. Quinn, &c.; Simonson vs. Wood; Emmons vs. Campbell; Gardiner vs. Gardiner.

American Grocer Publishing Company vs. The Grocer Publishing Company.—The opinion of Mr. Justice Lawrence seems to me to cover this case as now presented. Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Donnelly, &c., vs. West et al.—I think that the motion to reopen this cause for further proofs should be granted upon payment of costs of motion and costs of the last term.

Chesler vs. The United States Trust Company.—Judgment for the plaintiff.

The Henry Stewart Manufacturing Company vs. The Singer Manufacturing Company.—That this case is a proper case for an extra allowance seems to me to be beyond dispute; but as there seems to be no basis upon which such an allowance can be computed, this motion must be denied, without costs.

Coffee vs. Campbell.—Opinion.

By Judge Lawrence.

Watts vs. Shipman, &c.—Granted.

Hennessy vs. Hennessy.—I wish to hear counsel in this case.

Dryfoos vs. Beringer.—Granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

By Judge Donohue.

Christie vs. Parker.—Settled. See case and amendments.

By Judge Beach.

The Excelsior Grate, &c., Company (limited) vs. Stewart.—Judgment dismissing plaintiff's complaint, with costs. Opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Cooke vs. Platt et al.—Order appointing James M. Smith, Esq., Receiver, &c.

Robbins vs. Robbins.—Order settled.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Dietz vs. Farish.—Remittitur filed; judgment affirmed.

Harrington, &c., vs. Connor.—Order vacating judgment.

Cavanagh et al. vs. Truan et al.—Order signed.

Williamson vs. Bodine.—Undertaking approved.

Harrington vs. McCarthy.—Ordered on special calendar.

In the Matter of the Application of Steinberg.—Order appointing Harris Steinberg guardian ad litem of Isaac Steinberg, an infant.

Orders of Discontinuance.—Gollck vs. Boyce; Mount et al. vs. Carter; Dolson, Jr., vs. Moody; McMillan vs. Moody.

Geisenheimer vs. Sire et al.—Order appointing Frederick A. Burnham guardian ad litem of Albert A. Sire.

Orders Granted.—Ferguson vs. Voorhis; Evans vs. Middleton; Hessett vs. Townsend; Prince vs. The New-York Enamel Paint Company; Hunt vs. Lawless; Whitman vs. Horton; Doolittle vs. Ruckman; Bouz vs. Bassett; Brant vs. Burnham; Mercerau vs. Fisher; Harrington vs. McCarthy; Peterson vs. Hunt; Potts vs. Mayor; Fenton vs. The Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Railroad Company; Buckfellow vs. Bayard.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief-Justice C. P. Daly.

Smith vs. Linde et al.—Order settled.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

In the Matter of the Application of Pulling, &c.—Judgment of forfeited recognizance remitted on report of Referee in proceedings ordered by the General Term.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Hawes.

Simons vs. Hilton.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Donaldson vs. Lowery.—Motion granted for Feb. 6, 1880.

Boule vs. Fitzsimmons.—Let notice of this application be given to defendant's attorney.

Dodge vs. Ragnage.—Motion withdrawn.

Coffrey vs. The New-York Cotton Exchange.—Referred on consent.

Walker vs. Cameron.—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Leggett vs. Ladder.—Extra allowance allowed.

Barrett vs. Easton.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Bank of North America vs. O'Meara.—Motion granted.

Solis vs. Reed.—Interrogatories settled subject to objections at the trial.

Davis vs. Kinsler.—Arrest vacated and bail exonerated.

Reddie vs. Cochrane.—The motion to dismiss for want of prosecution is granted, with costs. Suitors who invoke the aid of this court, and succeed in obtaining an order of arrest as a provisional remedy, should be held to a strict accountability in its prosecution. They cannot leave this tribunal and proceed against the defendant in a criminal court and expect to return here at their leisure and have favors extended to them. The machinery of the law is not designed for purposes of oppression. Having abandoned this action for a year after securing the advantages of the severest remedies, and having elected to take proceedings in the Police court, I think it proper for her to remain there. In fact, from the character of the complaint, it was the most appropriate tribunal in the first instance.

Munser vs. McQuade.—Motion denied, but with leave to renew upon further affidavits bearing upon points suggested at the hearing. No costs.

By Judge Sinnott.

Freund vs. Byrnes.—Motion for new trial granted, costs to abide the event, including $10 costs of this motion, but the judgment already entered must remain as security to abide such new trial.

McDougal vs. Lee.—Motion to discharge defendant denied, with leave to renew. See papers filed.

Gross vs. Flug.—Motion denied. See papers.

Beckinger vs. Almes.—Motion granted for Jan. 30, 1880.

Fernside vs. Johnson.—Resettlement.

Condit vs. Thompson.—Order affirmed.

Corbett vs. Mickellen.—Judgment opened as per decision filed this day, Jan. 19, 1880.

By Judge Goepp.

Smith vs. Shaving.—Findings signed and filed.

Reinhardt vs. Name.—Reargument ordered.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 26, 34, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 75, 73, 80, 86, 90, 97, 99, 117, 121, 125, 130, 131, 138, 142, 146, 188, 198, 217, 219, 232, 233, 234, 235, 240, 241, 242.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., and Brady and Barrett, JJ.

Nos. 152, 165, 181, 191, 198, 201, 214, 217, 227, 180, 229½, 236, 237, 238, 240, 242, 159, 180, 187, 168, 200.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Law and Fact—Nos. 334, 358, 202, 84, 148, 240, 295, 371, 75, 76, 367, 367, 330, 126, 203, 220, 152, 133, 158, 159, 160, 161, 163, 170, 374, 376, 377, 379, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 359, 175, 339, 286, 312, 354, 190, 295, 261, 168, 290, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Beach, J.

Nos. 1572, 1300, 1793½, 1815, 2276, 2277, 1819, 513, 2098, 2531, 1807, 1803, 1068, 1351, 1352, 1792, 993, 1560, 1326, 1436, 1755, 1924, 1928, 1233, 2230.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. 873, 1323, 381, 1170, 393, 2181, 1735, 703, 1399, 1400, 1754, 883, 773, 1354, 1381, 11½, 1263, 746, 1009, 1336, 959, 1703, 993½, 1134, 1208.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. 42, 19.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos. 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 288, 322, 643, 398, 680, 79, 651, 889, 181, 611, Learned vs. Tillotson, and 515.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Van Brunt and Larremore, JJ.

Nos. 10, 11, 33, 35, 36, 25, 43, 38, 45, 102, 65, 67, 69, 70a, 71, 88, 50, 57, 68, 156.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos. 7, 10.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 1256, 2452, 1097, 919, 386, 2060, 1744, 1125, 471, 1352, 969, 1950, 1311, 2313, 1312, 859, 560.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos. 2317, 442, 2803, 519, 386, 393, 140, 141, 2993, 376, 584, 512, 578, 577, 586.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos. 3536, 395, 3180, 216, 3253, 3270½, 4074, 3238, 183, 135, 3738, 348, 270½, 896, 407.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos. 3922, 358, 4059, 3390, 166, 270, 456, 384, 4081, 603, 115.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—Sixth Page—5th col.
BANKING AND FINANCIAL—Third Page—7th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Seventh Page—5th col.
BILLIARDS—Sixth Page—7th col.
BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Sixth Page—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—5th and 6th cols.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—Sixth Page—5th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—5th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—4th col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—Sixth Page—5th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—5th col.
DANCING—Seventh Page—7th col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—Seventh Page—6th col.
ELECTIONS—Seventh Page—5th col.
EXCURSIONS—Sixth Page—5th col.
FINANCIAL—Seventh Page—2d, 3d, and 4th cols.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HELP WANTED—Sixth Page—7th col.
HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED—Sixth Page—5th.
INSTRUCTION—Sixth Page—7th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—6th col.
MEETINGS—Seventh Page—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Seventh Page—4th col.
MUSICAL—Sixth Page—5th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—7th col.
POLITICAL—Fifth Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Seventh Page—4th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—1st and 2d cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Sixth Page—5th col.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—Sixth Page—5th col.
SAVINGS BANKS—Seventh Page—5th col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—1st col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Sixth Page—6th and 7th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—7th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Sixth Page—5th col.
SURROGATE NOTICES—Sixth Page—7th col.
TEACHERS—Sixth Page—7th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 20, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY—Martha Washington Reception.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—She Stoops to Conquer.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—French Flats.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Traviata.
DALY'S THEATRE—An Arabian Night.
PARK THEATRE—Fairfax.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance.
BROADWAY—Madame Angot's Daughter.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Tourists.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Galley Slave.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Christmas.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Our Candidate.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY—Philharmonic Concert.
NEW-YORK SKATING RINK—Skating.
CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT—Lecture.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the Middle States, threatening weather, with rain in the southern portion and snow in the northern portion, south-east to south-west winds, with falling barometer, followed by rising barometer and lower temperature.

The Maine complication ends in a farce, as a good many difficulties of tragic import are apt to do among a people fairly endowed with humor and common-sense. The Fusionist legislators will, probably, maintain the pretense of independent action for a few days longer, and will thereby subserve the useful purpose of reminding the people of Maine and of the country at large what a miserable and conscienceless set of tricksters they are. The Republicans had right on their side from the first, and though they needlessly sacrificed some of the advantages of their position by a lack of dignity, directness, and self-restraint, they have come out of the controversy with so complete a vindication of their claims as to leave them in something like their old position of commanding influence in the State. The restiveness of a large section of Maine Republicans under the leadership which has so long dominated the party had only too many excuses, but the least tractable of Independents will think more than twice before they invite, in the cause of reform within the party, the supremacy of such a gang as that which has brought the State to the verge of civil conflict.

Several matters of practical interest were brought up in Congress yesterday. Mr. Hoar gave notice in the Senate that if it should appear that the Judiciary Committee could not agree on a bill for the distribution of the Geneva Award, he should move to discharge the committee and bring the matter directly before the Senate. It is a question which has been shamefully neglected, and ought to be disposed of. Mr. Conkling presented a petition of the Bullion Club of this City, for the suspension of paper in denominations less than $20, in order to increase the use of coin. Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, in the Senate, and Mr. Bailey, of New-York, in the House, introduced a joint resolution requesting the President to invite the principal maritime nations of Europe to co-operate in selecting a route for an inter-oceanic canal and in preserving its neutrality when it shall have been opened by the enterprise and capital of their respective citizens; but Mr. Wells, of Missouri, proposes to take a short cut, and give the co-operation of the United States to J. B. Eads and his associates exclusively, with $200,000 and two war ships to make surveys—a plan which will hardly commend itself to the public.

The uncompleted vote in the House yesterday on Mr. Kelley's resolution in regard to commercial treaties indicates the passage of the resolution, when it next comes up, by a two-thirds vote. The resolution was called out by the pending negotiations in regard to a commercial treaty with France, and merely declares the conviction of the House that no treaty affecting the revenue laws can be concluded without consulting that branch of Congress with which the Constitution requires that all bills affecting revenue shall originate. While the protectionist vote will be given to the resolution on the general ground of opposition to any approach to a more liberal revenue policy, the right of the House to be consulted in the making of commercial treaties will be sustained by many who are favorable to such facilities for reciprocal trade. In fact, all the evidence so far obtainable goes to show that a majority of the present House can be rallied to the support of moderate installments of revenue reform.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate yesterday by the President, none will be received by the country with more hearty approval than that of Mr. James Russell Lowell to succeed Mr. Welch at London. Mr. Lowell not only occupies a high place in American literature, but is a gentleman who is quite competent to take charge of any public interests of which he may undertake the care. He is by no means a *dilettante* with reference to political questions, but has repeatedly shown himself a master of political reasoning, firm, sensible, and elevated in his views, and vigorous and precise in the expression of them. He will be a representative of the nation with whom it may well be satisfied, in whatever station he is put. His successor at Madrid is to be ex-Gov. Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, of whose qualifications for this particular post we are not informed, but who will, doubtless, be found equal to its not very onerous duties. Mr. Foster, of Indiana, who has done extremely well in Mexico, is named for St. Petersburg, a position in which he will have very different and much lighter work to perform.

The English in Kabul have evidently profited by their late severe lesson, and are taking steps which imply both their determination to acquire a permanent footing in Afghanistan and their expectation of a stout resistance in doing so. Of the four great roads diverging from the city, that leading to Herat is completely commanded by the block-houses which are being constructed on the western heights. The highway to Ghazni and Kandahar, by which the Afghans made their recent advance upon Kabul, is overlooked by the citadel, or "Bala-Hissar," lying at the southern extremity of the city, which spreads out from it like a fan. The road eastward to Jalalabad will be rendered quite untenable by the fire of the works erected on the Siah-Sang Heights, which run parallel with the Kabul River for some miles beyond the town. The fourth road, running north-east toward Kohistan, is held by the camp of Shirpur itself, which is to be connected with the Siah-Sang works by a bridge over the Kabul, thus completing the circle of defense, while the completion of the Peshawar-Jumrood and Shikarpore-Kandahar Railways will open the country at once on the north-east and south-east.

The disagreement of the jury in the Hayden trial is really tantamount to an acquittal, since the obstinacy of but one man stood between the accused and a verdict of not guilty. The trial will take its rank among the *causes célèbres* of criminal history, not so much because of its length or intricacy, as of the unexampled array of testimony which it brought forth in regard to the chemistry and manufacture of a well-known poison. Libraries might be searched in vain for any such copious array of information in regard to the crystals of arsenic as was produced by the experts employed by the State of Connecticut to furnish evidence to convict Mr. Hayden, and certainly no series of lectures on any similar subject ever commanded so wide a circle of readers as did those given from the witness stand during the trial. Mr. Hayden will be accepted by his fellow-citizens as an innocent man all the more readily because few men are ever condemned to pass through a more agonizing ordeal than that long three months of judicial investigation into his guilt or innocence.

RAILROAD INTERESTS AND PUBLIC INTERESTS.

Consolidations and combinations in their application to inter-State railroads are so easily converted into monopolies that the companies ought not to wonder if the public regard the terms as synonymous. The opinion is strengthened by all that is seen and heard in connection with these operations. Public interests are nowhere taken into consideration. Whether the population resident near the lines, and to a large extent dependent on them, are to be benefited or injured, is a question which no one seems to deem worthy of an answer. How far the larger business concerns which are associated with traffic extending over half the continent are to be protected against the abuse of corporate power, is another question that is treated with equal indifference. The only recognized purposes relate to the vested and speculative interests of the parties to the transactions, whose beginning and end have not the remotest reference to the public welfare.

The consolidation of the Union Pacific and the Kansas Pacific is an illustrative case. It is one of the incidents of Jay Gould's scheming to obtain control of a vast net-work of trans-Mississippi roads, partly perhaps in pursuance of an inordinate ambition, partly as means of strengthening positions already occupied. So far as the Kansas Pacific is concerned, the object is quite as much to secure a valuable adjunct as to avert what under independent management would be a formidable competitor. And the methods employed to perfect the arrangement have been in keeping with the general reputation of their promoter. There has been much trickery and unfairness, unlimited lying, and that skillful manipulation of the speculative wires, which is the usual basis of Wall-street fortunes. Adding the Kansas Pacific to his other acquisitions, Mr. Gould is incomparably the most powerful railroad magnate of the New World. To estimate aright the significance of the fact we have but to group together the outlines of his record, the characteristics which have made it odious, and the uses to which his power must be applied if it is to repay the cost of its acquisition. The West will feel most deeply the malign effects of the "Gould system," but the traffic of a continent will also suffer.

Between Gould's tactics and the tactics which have enabled the Louisville and Nashville Company to acquire the Nashville and Chattanooga and its dependencies, and the other properties which have become tributary to the Louisville corporation, there is no resemblance. Gould aims at empire; the Louisville and Nashville pursues a policy of development which may be essential to a prosperous existence. Gould plays a deep and treacherous game, as the true history of his latest achievement would plainly show; the Louisville and Nashville has worked quietly, sagaciously, and under the stimulus of a rivalry which endangered its business future. Col. Cole is not a name immortalized in Wall-street or widely known out of it, but the Georgia newspapers received during the last few days have been filled with narratives of speculative adventure which dealt with him as the coming king of railroads in that region. Exultation seems to have been a little premature; for while his friends were shouting and boasting, the officers of the Louisville and Nashville were cutting the ground from under his feet. It is not surprising that a man previously unknown to fame, who suddenly came so near to greatness, was "surprised and unnerved by the event" which extinguished all his hopes. As regards the business traffic of the South-west, it was a choice between King Cole and the managers of the Louisville and Nashville. If it were certain that the latter will adhere faithfully to the "eminently conservative" utterances of Vice-President Newcomb, the public might regard its success with complacency. But the possession of a great monopoly gradually engenders a contempt for all interests but its own; and with the best possible intentions at the outset, the Louisville and Nashville management will be very likely to do as other monopolies have done when its control is menaced, or even when its prestige is in jeopardy. An aggregate of 3,500 miles is spoken of as the result of plans consummated or in progress; and still further to exemplify the ramifications of the system, it is said that "every outlet from Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia, below Cincinnati, on the Ohio, and Memphis, on the Mississippi, will be controlled, and all competing or other lines will be made purely local or contributory." Mr. Newcomb may be many degrees better than Col. Cole; but individual character soon ceases to be valuable as a guarantee against the wrong use of absolute power when profits are to be earned on a gigantic combination, of which, as in all similar cases, the really productive roads from the smaller part.

It were as unreasonable to condemn this tendency to concentration of managerial responsibility as to cite it as an augury of a brighter railroad future. But its constantly recurring indications should not be lost upon Congress or upon the local Legislatures. The giant power which controls the country's traffic, and in a hundred directions exerts an influence which with every fresh consolidation becomes more dangerous, cannot too soon be brought under subjection to the law-making authority. Its unyielding resistance to this authority, as proposed in Congress, as exercised in some States and as contemplated in others, shows that very little help can be expected from it toward the solution of a complicated problem. There are, indeed, some signs of concession. A point is gained when Mr. Fink, admits the existence of difficulties, and the desirableness of legislation to remove them; or when Mr. Blanchard confesses that the difficulty is irremediable "except by simultaneous State and national legislation." But neither these witnesses nor other of the experts who have been heard in opposition to the Reagan bill do more than adduce difficulties, leaving Congress to find its own way of surmounting them. The companies cannot complain if the way finally chosen by Congress be not altogether in consonance with their wishes.

A SIDEWALK LEGISLATURE.

There is something at once ludicrous and pathetic in the attitude of the alleged Fusionist Legislature of Maine. Denied access to the Legislative halls, a certain number of the alleged House of Representatives assembled on the sidewalk yesterday. Mr. Talbot, the alleged Speaker of the pretended House, got upon the fence of the State-house grounds, (called yard in Maine,) and said: "Since we are not permitted to enter the Legislative hall by a usurping and illegal Governor, it becomes my duty to call the House to order here in the nearest possible spot." The "House" was, accordingly, requested to come to order on the nearest possible spot, which it did, notwithstanding the intrusion of two thousand people—men, women, children, pea-nut vendors, and citizens generally. The reading of the journal was dispensed with, and an order was adopted which began with "State of Maine, House of Representatives, as near as possible." This order was adopted, *nem. con.*, the populace voting and cheering with much enthusiasm and unanimity. Mr. Lamson, who claims to be President of the Fusion Senate, also mounted another portion of the fence and called the nineteen Fusion Senators (or as many of them as were in sight) to order. The Senate, largely reinforced by the boys of a neighboring school and a number of loungers, was addressed by Mr. Lamson, who proposed an order, similar to that adopted by the other part of the fence, declaring the session adjourned. So the Legislature of Maine, as constituted by Garcelon and Pillsbury, and organized on the sidewalk, was adjourned, to meet at a public hall in Augusta to-day. This is the Legislature which lately elected a Governor, or a pretended Governor, in defiance of law. This is the Legislature which, being about to dissolve, like the baseless fabric of a vision, which leaves not even so much as a wreck behind, is coaxed into new life by an alleged dispatch from Speaker Randall to the effect that the Fusionists must stand firm, as it is necessary that the Democracy should retain control of the State Government of Maine.

This is all there is of the cause of the Fusionists. It is all there ever was of the empty shell built up by Garcelon and Pillsbury. There would have been no Sidewalk Legislature if it had not been thought necessary that the Democracy should hold the Government of the State of Maine. As a matter of fact, Speaker Randall denies that he has sent any dispatch imploring the Fusionists to stand firm, or any other dispatch. Speaker Randall, with that wisdom which has generally characterized his movements, washes his hands of the whole contemptible business. Nevertheless, as it was known that Mr. Gould, a Democratic lawyer of Rockland, had telegraphed that the opinion of the Supreme Court did not amount to anything, and it was believed that Speaker Randall had telegraphed to stand firm, the alleged Legislature did meet on the sidewalk, and Speaker Talbot and Mr. Lamson did get on the fence and call to order the Senate and House, respectively. Mr. Gould's opinion is yet left to the friends of Smith. As the gentlemen composing the alleged Legislature, of which Messrs. Lamson and Talbot are the presiding officers, have everything to gain and nothing to lose, they may keep up the semblance of being somebody and something for a few days longer. They never were a body entitled to respect, and now they are not sufficiently organic to be visible to the unassisted vision.

The cool-blooded citizens of Maine, or as many of them as were in Augusta yesterday, did not bring shot-guns and threaten to blow off the top of anybody's head. Maine seems to be a civilized country, where bandits and swashbucklers have no place. The people actually joked the Sidewalk Legislature. And we can imagine that the small boys of the capital of Maine made jocular inquiries of the presiding officers as to the price of soap, when these functionaries were beheld astride the State-house fence. Even the so-called President of the Senate, and the so-called Speaker of the House, only complained "as citizens" of their exclusion from the Legislative hall. And, with a levity quite unbecoming real legislators, the members of the Sidewalk Legislature went around in the crowd making jokes at Smith's expense. It was well that the alleged Speaker of the so-called House should date his order "as near the House of Representatives as possible." This never was very near being a Legislature; but it was as near being one as possible. It tried hard to be one. With an assurance which in future ages will be regarded as remarkable, Garcelon and Pillsbury actually attempted to construct a Legislature from nothing. They seemed to think that they could create from the rubbish and odds and ends of an election a Senate, House, Governor, and other State officers. They believed, apparently, that the people of the State would allow this great fraud to be put upon them, and that nothing could prevent them from building a structure of lies on the ruins of popular liberty. They have died hard. When swept from the halls of Legislature, they have lingered on the sidewalk, yelling and bawling for recognition. There is nothing left for these bandits but an appeal to the voters whose decision they have just now endeavored to overturn. They were in a minority. They attempted to put themselves into a majority. They have appealed to the courts, and the courts were against them. Let us hope that, now that the farce is over, they will go to the people. They are as near being the Legislature as their own fiat can ever make them.

A REMARKABLE TRIAL.

The trial of the Rev. Herbert H. Hayden on the charge of murdering Mary Stannard, at Rockland, Conn., on the afternoon of Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1878, began at New-Haven on the 7th of October last, and after a long, thorough, and expensive investigation, taxing alike the resources of the legal and medical professions, has resulted in a disagreement of the jury. It was one of those cases of circumstantial evidence which involve so much uncertainty and so many conflicting possibilities that it is almost impossible to bring twelve men to an agreement upon the facts, and quite so to induce all of them, in the present state of feeling regarding the penalty for murder, to pronounce a verdict of guilty. The best service we can do the reader at this moment is to recall the incidents of Mary Stannard's death, and the main features of the remarkable trial that has just closed.

It will be remembered, then, that late in the afternoon of the day above-mentioned, the body of the young woman was found near the highway in Rockland, or North Madison, with contusions on the head and a gash in the throat which indicated that she had been murdered. On the ground was a stain of blood, and near by a stone, which had evidently been one of the weapons of violence. Among those brought to the scene by the startling report of murder, and assisting in the removal of the body and the hunting up of the Coroner, was a young Methodist minister of the vicinity, who united the occupation of farming with that of preaching in a neighboring town. After the body had been buried, this young man following it to the grave among the mourners, a story began to get abroad that he held improper relations with the deceased, that the latter had spoken of this to her half-sister, Susan Hawley, and to Mrs. Studley, of Guilford, with whom she had been at service, and that she thought herself in trouble thereby, and had consulted with the minister in regard to some mode of relief. These statements were accompanied by reports of mysterious movements and suspicious circumstances, and Mr. Hayden was arrested, and an examination, occupying two or three weeks, was held by Justice Wilcox, at Madison, in September, 1878. The chief evidence of alleged criminality on the part of the minister consisted of statements made by the dead girl to her sister and a letter said to have been sent to the latter with an inclosure for Mr. Hayden. These were excluded by Justice Wilcox, and on the other evidence presented, apparently accounting for the movements of the accused, Mr. Hayden was discharged.

On the 8th of October following, he was rearrested, on the discovery of new evidence in the shape of arsenic in the girl's stomach, and was subsequently indicted by the Grand Jury, and after protracted delays, the late trial came on. Mr. Hayden, in accounting on the first examination for his movements on the day of the murder, had told of purchasing arsenic at Middletown, with a view to destroying rats, and of concealing it on a beam in the barn to keep it out of the way of the children and of his wife, who was nervous on the subject of having poison about. There, he said, it remained untouched, in a tin box. This statement about the purchase of arsenic led to the investigation which revealed it in the stomach, and also to the insinuation on the part of the defense that it was put there after Mr. Hayden's admission was made. According to the medical testimony, there were traces of the poison in the brain, whither it could not have been carried after death. The doctors also found that the girl was not pregnant, as she was said to have thought, and hence the ground for the supposed motive was wanting, except in the possible belief of the parties. The prosecution attempted to show that criminal relations began on the evening of a certain oyster party in the Spring of 1878, when the minister was absent from the company for some time during the evening, and alone with Mary Stannard at his own house; but the evidence on this point was very conflicting, tending to show, on one side, that he went home at his wife's request, to put the children to bed, and was gone but ten minutes, and on the other, that he was absent two hours. On returning from Middletown, on the fatal Tuesday, he saw Mary at her father's house, and again a few minutes later on the road, where he asked for a drink of water and took up one of his own children to ride home. About this meeting, his evidence and that of Ben Stevens, who was at the Stannard house, and upon whom, by the way, the defense attempted to throw suspicion as the real criminal, was altogether contradictory. On one side, it was claimed to be only a casual and insignificant affair, and on the other, it was represented as giving the opportunity to appoint a meeting for the administering of "medicine" to relieve the girl from her supposed trouble.

Again, as to the circumstances of the afternoon, the evidence, if such it amounts to, was far from clear. The minister stated that he went to a piece of swampy woodland to throw up wood where it could be easily got at, at about 2 o'clock, and returned at 4, and worked about the house in his ordinary frame of mind and manner. His wife corroborated this, so far as her knowledge went, which concerned merely his going and coming back. There was an absence of two hours, during which time the murder was or may have been committed, and the contention of the State was that he met Mary, administered arsenic, instead of the medicine she expected, as more certain to prevent his own exposure and likely to indicate suicide; and then to stop her outcries when she discovered the trick, was forced to use the stone and knife. Here is the point of greatest uncertainty, aside from that of the alleged criminal relations and their supposed consequence, which depends mainly on the rather unsatisfactory evidence of Susan Hawley. On both these points, however, the circumstances and the evidence, such as it is, point to guilt, though it must be admitted that they do not prove it beyond doubt. Of course, as Ben Stevens was not on trial, the suspicions against him have not been thoroughly investigated, but nothing remotely connecting any one else with the crime, or furnishing any ground for suspecting any one else, has been brought to light. The substance of the case is, the dead girl, with wounds on her head and throat and arsenic in her stomach; the imperfectly proved motive in criminal relations and a belief in the girl's physical condition threatening exposure; the purchase of arsenic; the chance presented for the crime that afternoon; and the absence of other explanation.

A feature of the trial deserving of passing notice is the expert testimony on blood-stains and arsenic; but here the evidence, like all the rest, was conflicting, and came short of being conclusive. Traces of blood were found on Hayden's knife, but his children had played with it, and he himself had cut his hand not long before, and besides it was not distinctly proved that the blood could not have been other than human. No blood was found on Hayden's clothing. The elaborate investigation into the peculiarities of arsenic will be remembered, which was intended to show that samples obtained from different sources can be distinguished by the size of crystals and the extent to which they have been broken in grinding. The purpose of this evidence was to show, and the prosecution claimed that it did show, that the arsenic found in the stomach was like that bought at Middletown, while that found in the barn was not, but did resemble some obtained at Hartford. An inference from this was that the poison was put in the barn after the first disclosures regarding it, for the purpose of corroborating the statements of the accused. There are many other points of greater or less importance, but those which we have recalled are sufficient to present the case in outline, and show the difficulties and doubts with which the jury had to contend. Every one can judge for himself where the probabilities lie, and opinions will differ as to how far they were proved to be realities, but it is easy to understand that the "reasonable doubt" should prevent a verdict of guilty, and that eleven members of the jury should be so far convinced as to refuse to agree to any other.

MASONIC EMBLEMS.

The *World* has received what it represents to be a telegram from Lieut. Gorringe, announcing that he has discovered "Masonic emblems" underneath the obelisk at Alexandria. In commenting upon this alleged discovery, the *World* intimates that it proves the extreme antiquity of Freemasonry, and that it is, therefore, a discovery of tremendous importance.

It is very painful to even seem to differ in opinion from an immensely esteemed contemporary, but in the present instance truth must be upheld at any cost of journalistic feeling. There can be no doubt in the mind of an intelligent archæologist that the claim that Masonic emblems have been found under the obelisk is untrue. We may concede that Lieut. Gorringe has found a bottle, but we can easily demonstrate that he has found no other Masonic emblem, and that a bottle *per se* is not necessarily a proof of the existence of Freemasonry in the locality where the bottle is found. The discovery of a bottle may be susceptible of a hundred different interpretations. If we were to find a whisky bottle in the sand of Coney Island, it might indicate that a legislative committee had visited the spot, or that the Sons of Temperance had held a picnic there. If we were to find a bottle of soothing syrup, or a bottle of stout in any specified locality, we should infer that the American mother or the English tourist had passed that way. In none of these cases should we feel compelled to regard the bottle as an emblem and relic of Freemasonry. The bottle found by Lieut. Gorringe may possibly have been used in Masonic ceremonies, but without other and conclusive evidence it would be ridiculous to regard it as a proof that the Grand Lodge of Egypt laid the corner-stone of the foundation of the obelisk.

Of true and unmistakable Masonic emblems, it may be safely asserted that Lieut. Gorringe has found none. How is it possible that he could have found a box of cigars in a position where they must have been placed nearly 2,000 years before the discovery of tobacco? Could he have discovered oysters in a state capable of identification after a similar lapse of time? Does he venture to insult our intelligence by pretending that he has found a latch-key formerly the property of a married Mason, when he knows that latch-keys were invented within the last hundred years? These are the chief distinctive Masonic emblems, and no matter how much portable property Lieut. Gorringe may have found under the obelisk, unless he has found these he cannot convince any well-informed Mason that the fraternity had anything to do with the obelisk.

It is quite possible that in a future issue of the *World* a detailed account will be given of the discovery by the enterprising Lieutenant of an embalmed goat, a pitch-fork, and a number of horse-collars, which the *World* will assure its readers are true Masonic emblems. This will not deceive any archæologist of respectable attainments. The inhabitants of Mendes worshiped the goat for reasons mentioned by Herodotus, and it is quite probable that if the contractor who erected the obelisk was a Mendesian, he placed one of his embalmed divinities beneath it. We know that straw was in use among the Egyptians, and since the existence of straw postulates the existence of pitch-forks—as Dr. Paley has very clearly shown—we might expect to find a pitch-fork in connection with any Egyptian monument. Of course, the Egyptian horses must have had collars, and it would not be strange if one or two or three had been discovered in excavating the foundation of the obelisk. Still, none of these things can be considered exclusively as Masonic emblems, and it would be disingenuous were the *World* to represent them as such.

This pretended discovery of Masonic emblems will inevitably have a tendency to increase the growing suspicion that the *World's* obelisk "boom" is purely a hoax. It is apparent to every one that Lieut. Gorringe is grossly improbable. Did any one ever hear of a Gorringe before the *World* proposed to bring an Egyptian obelisk to this country? We might have believed in a Lieut. Smith or a Lieut. Brown, but a Lieut. Gorringe is a challenge to our credulity. He may possibly exist, for almost any kind of man is possible, but the presumption that he is a myth is very strong. Then, too, if this improbable person really began to remove the obelisk months ago, would not the public hear of it in some other way than from the *World*? At least nine weeks ago a powerful wood-cut was published, showing the obelisk swinging on hinges, and the alleged Gorringe with a rope in his hand in the act of lowering it to the ground. Is it credible that he had held this rope for nine successive weeks without attracting the attention of the multitudes of English people who are constantly passing through Alexandria, and are always ready to write a letter to the London *Times* whenever they see a fellow-being undergoing personal misery? If we believe the evidences of the wood-cut, we must believe that "Lieut. Gorringe" has held a heavy obelisk suspended between heaven and earth for more than two months, a feat of which no human being is capable. There may be, and probably is, an obelisk in Alexandria, although the late Bayard Taylor says that he saw it, and hundreds of dragomen and donkey-boys in Alexandria swear to its existence. As to any purpose on the part of the *World* to bring that obelisk to New-York, and as to the existence of any Gorringe, whether he be said to be a Lieutenant or a Field-Marshal, we need some little evidence before believing such improbabilities. The pretended finding of cigars, oysters, and latch-keys may prove to be the final straw which breaks the back of public credulity. Will not the *World* calmly ask itself if it has not carried its joke far enough, and whether it is not time to make a confession and enjoy an open laugh at its credulous readers?

The *Dramatic News* says that "dead-headism to-day saps the very vitals of the theatrical business in New-York," and that the evil is growing every year. It estimates that the 20 theatres of the City are attended every month by nearly 600,000 persons, of whom 90,000 do not pay for admission. This enormous army of dead-heads is largely due to the system of paying for bill-board and lithograph privileges in tickets. Four tickets a month are usually given to each person who permits a bill-board to stand in front of his premises, and one or two tickets a week are given for the privilege of putting a lithograph in a window or a "hanger" in a store. If the recipient of these tickets does not care to use them himself, he gives them to his friends or sells them. The various theatres have from 100 to 300 bill-boards each, making an aggregate of about 3,000 in the City. In addition to these, there are about 1,000 in adjoining cities. It takes about 16,000 tickets a month to support these 4,000 bill-boards. Besides these are the lithograph and the "hanger" tickets. Then there is a large number of press tickets—to critics, reporters, advertising agents, collectors, correspondents of out-of-town papers, &c. The actors must have tickets for their friends, and like demands are made by the various employés. Requests for free tickets come from Police officers, politicians, employés of the Fire Department and Post Office. Hotel clerks and porters put in their claims for directing guests to the theatre, and passenger agents of railroads consider themselves entitled to free passes. The bill-poster must have his quota, and doubtless the barber who shaves the leading man, or the boot-black who shines his boots, longs for a piece of the magic pasteboard in addition to what is paid for his services. Supposing that 90,000 free tickets are received a month at the theatres, and that each ticket is worth, on an average, $1, it will be seen that it costs managers $90,000 a month to support their extensive following of dead-heads. Many of the tickets are given away on the principle of *quid pro quo*, and the theatres are supposed to receive some equivalent. But there is a large army of pure dead-heads who contribute nothing to the manager's coffers and have no claim on him for favors. According to the *News*, the system of "papering the house," that is of giving away tickets by the hundred when necessary to fill the theatre and give the appearance of success, is not so prevalent as it was.

The communication in yesterday's Times from an American woman, who represents herself in actual want and incapable of obtaining assistance, employment, or even encouragement, may have struck some of our readers with surprise. She says that she is ingenious, tasteful, a good reader, a pleasant companion, a fine conversationalist, and possessor of executive capacity. Yet she has tried with unwearying patience to get something to do, and all her efforts have been fruitless. One might think that a woman of that sort would have no difficulty in procuring a situation in a great City like this. Any one would think so who had not made the experiment. But they who have made it know, to their disappointment and sorrow, that educated and refined American women of the class that "Denone" represents, the class that has never had occasion to work for a living, have the greatest trouble in finding any opportunity to earn money honestly. Why can't they be housekeepers, ladies' companions, nurses, private secretaries, or something of that kind? may be asked by the inexperienced; and the experienced will answer, "Why can't they?" Such places may not be few, but they are fewer than the persons in need of them. Indeed, the places to which gentlewomen are fitted are always scarce, and gentlewomen, as a rule, are not wanted. People object to them from sensibility as much as from indifference. They do not like to employ women of culture and refinement, who have, as the phrase is, seen better days. They are afraid that such women will be too sensitive, too punctilious, too exacting for the business they have undertaken. Or they think them incapable of filling any position satisfactorily, through lack of training or practical knowledge. Under any circumstances delicately reared women are not regarded as desirable for any subordinate position; their delicacy, their education, their antecedents count against them. Even if they are anxious to be seamstresses, cooks, or upper servants, they are not wanted, for they are not considered physically capable or mentally adapted to the discharge of the duties required. It is twenty times as easy for an ordinary uneducated foreigner to get employment as it is for a superior cultured American, particularly a woman. The case of "Denone," as she signs herself, is, indeed, one of many. Such women, when they are without means or influential friends, are very likely to suffer severely before they can procure any sort of employment, and the prouder and more independent they are by nature the more they are apt to suffer in body, not less than in mind. It is too common for people acquainted with their condition to imagine, perhaps to suggest, marriage as a remedy for their poverty or distress, especially if they are young or in any way attractive. And at the same time those very people would denounce women for mercenariness in marriage. The condition of an American gentlewoman without money or friends in the American Metropolis, or in any city, for the matter of that, is positively pitiable, and contains more of the elements of tragedy than the general public ever suspects.

The *Athenæum*, in its obituary article on William Hepworth Dixon, says: "The gentle intellectual excitements of literary ease are conducive to longevity, but the severe strain of incessant literary toil exhausts the strongest nerves and shortens the worker's days." This ought to be true, it is so plausible, but the exceptions are altogether too numerous to admit of its unqualified acceptance. No sort of literary toil is more wearying and incessant than that of the journalist, and it is to Dixon's career as a journalist that the *Athenæum* more particularly refers. It may be, in these days of telegraphs and special correspondents, when what would have been extraordinary feats of enterprise 25 years ago, are now the daily commonplaces of journalism, and when the newspaper man works hard and fast, and under a constant tension of mind, that the business is unfavorable to length of days; but the lives of the founders of most of the world's great journals, many of whom are still with us, or have only lately dropped out of the ranks, do not point that way. Joseph Gales, who was for 53 years connected with the *National Intelligencer*, lived to the age of 74; his father, the Joseph Gales of the Sheffield (England) *Register*, and later of the Raleigh (N. C.) *Register*, was 81 when he died. Greeley lived to be 61, and Bennett, the founder of the *Herald*, died at 77. Bryant was 84 at the time of his death; Samuel Bowles, 52; Henry J. Raymond, 49; Delane, of the London *Times*, 62, and De Villemessant, of the Paris *Figaro*, 67. Of living journalists, we have Thurlow Weed at 83; Baldwin, of the Worcester *Spy*, at 70, and Storey, of the Chicago *Times*, at 61. The average of all these ages is 68 years and 5 months. Physicians tell us that the average life of the professional man is 50 years; that of the farmer 63. Longevity and journalism evidently go hand in hand. Complete mortality tables of the profession might, and doubtless would, show a shorter average life, but the twelve cases cited, selected on no other ground than the fact that they happen to be among the best-known of modern journalists, are a sufficient proof that severe literary toil *does* not necessarily and *per se* shorten the worker's days.

An intimate friend of Wendell Phillips for 25 years has just been telling what he knows of the renowned Bostonian as a man and an orator. Phillips, though in comfortable circumstances—he is probably worth $200,000—lives very plainly in an old-fashioned meagrely-furnished house in Essex-street, and has lived there for 30 years, notwithstanding the encroachments of ordinary boarding-houses and retail shops. He is a great lover of art; but he has no pictures or bronzes or marbles, because he prefers to give the money they would cost to the poor and the struggling. No really needy, deserving man or woman ever appeals to him in vain; he is constantly doing good, but he is so secretive and silent concerning his benevolence that nobody hears of it, unless by accident. His manner in private is perfect as a specimen of New-England manner; it is wholly simple and natural; it puts persons at their ease; yet it is the manner of a patrician, and men of the common sort who meet him esteem and admire him, though they always feel the difference between him and themselves. They cannot understand why he has advocated the cause of the poor and the lowly. He has a wife, a chronic invalid, and no children; he is, and always has been, chivalrously devoted to her, and ascribes all the best things he has done to her influence. His entire life has been regulated by affection and consideration for her. Though still, it is said, a nominal member of the Old South, he rarely, if ever, attends church, having been repelled by the course of orthodoxy during the early anti-slavery days. He is the antipodes in everything of Ingersoll, who once declared that Phillips was no more an orator than a mathematician is a poet. On the rostrum he never moves, and is never moved; he adopts a conversational tone and mien; he invariably addresses the intellect; he convinces; his forte is picturesque logic, epigrammatic truth. His "Lost Arts" was never written; has been delivered for 30 years, and is as fresh now as at first. His lecture on Daniel O'Connell, prepared at the request of a Roman Catholic society, has often been pronounced, in a literary sense, his masterpiece. It has never been put on paper either; before he had delivered it, he had no opinion of its quality; thought that it would gain no reputation. All he had tried to do was to get material enough, he said, to enable him to talk an hour on the subject he had in hand. Despite his Abolitionism, he has always been very popular with the Irish, who have a constitutional hatred of negroes and their advocates. Phillips's friend maintains that he and Ingersoll are the two grand distinctive native orators; that no other country could have generated them. Phillips represents Boston and Boston culture, New-England intellect, character, and method. Ingersoll is a son of the West, a child of the people, a product of the prairies.

A STREET RAILROAD'S OVERISSUE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19.—The report and decree of the Court Examiner and Master in the matter of the fraudulent overissue of the stock of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company (Market-street line) has just been filed. The document, covering over 400 pages of printed matter, discusses the demands and rights of a multitude of persons claiming against the company. The substance of the report is that the number of the genuine and valid shares of the company amounted to 8,000; that the overissued stock amounted to 11,401 shares; that of this overissue Mr. Sellers decrees that the railway company shall give 7,000 shares of genuine stock in exchange for 7,000 shares of the overissued stock, and that of the balance of 4,401 shares of overissued stock the company shall pay to the holders of such stock the sum of $75 per share. By the same report it appears that the amount drawn out of the bank deposit of the company by John S. Morton, the defaulting President, and perverted to his own use, was $93,937 38.

MASKERS IN THE ACADEMY

THE BALL OF THE CERCLE FRANÇAIS DE L'HARMONIE.

ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL EVENTS OF THE SEASON—THE HOUSE CROWDED TO ITS UTMOST CAPACITY—HANDSOME COSTUMES AND MERRY CROWDS.

The fancy dress ball of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, in the Academy of Music, last night, was one of the most successful balls of this season, not only in point of numbers, but in everything that goes to make a mask ball enjoyable. The Academy was crowded, but such excellent arrangements had been made that there was very little confusion. The Academy was exceedingly plain—probably fewer decorations were never arranged, for any ball. The parquet was, as usual, floored over, making, in connection with the stage, an immense dancing floor. A few flags were hung from the fronts of the boxes, and banners bearing the names of the States were suspended against the walls. But besides these, the only attempt at ornamentation were two large chandeliers over the stage, a circle of fiery letters forming the words, "Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, 1880." The boxes at the opening of the ball were almost empty, and few of the upper row of seats were occupied. But they filled up rapidly as the evening advanced. In the earlier hours of the ball everything was as orderly and straight-laced as the most solemn person could desire. The merriment increased with the hours, and, as midnight came and passed and the small hours of morning began and grew, the mirth flew fast and furious, and everybody seemed completely given up to enjoyment. Even long after midnight the crowds kept pouring in, filling every imaginable corner, and making, as they found their way upon the floor, dancing almost impossible. The boxes were all filled, but it was impossible to obtain the names of their occupants, the ladies especially preferring to remain incognito. There were many handsome costumes, and there certainly was no lack of beautiful women. Some of the latter were inclined to be lively, but up to the hour when it was necessary for THE TIMES report to close, the life and merriment did not exceed the proper and ordinary bounds of any of the Academy balls. Not only was the building crowded, but the outer walls were watched all through the evening, and far into the night, by crowds of people, who were entertained with occasional glimpses of the fine costumes as they left the carriages.

The ball was much more prompt in the opening than balls usually are. The overture, "La Fête du Diable," was announced for 10 o'clock, but at that hour there were hardly any costumes in the house outside of the dressing-rooms. They were coming in rapidly, however; so rapidly as almost to block the entrances; and when, 20 minutes later, the orchestra began its night's work, there were fully 100 couples, in all sorts of fancy costumes, on the floor and in the adjacent seats. Many of the costumes even at this early hour, were not only very pretty but new in design. There were many of them that the wildest imagination could not transform into anything handsome or graceful, but these made up in singularity what they lacked in beauty. The devil was there, of course, with his cloven foot—not in the sense that the strictest churchman might take it, but literally, with the traditional black cloak and red tights. Last night's devil, however, was a miniature affair, certainly not over 5 feet 6—the sort of horned creature one would not hesitate to meet on a dark night—he would be so easily disposed of. A whole vegetable garden came out from behind the scenes—strange creatures, with cabbages for heads, and great turnips and beets and cauliflowers, all ready to be cut up into small slices and thrown into the soup-kettle. They reminded the spectator forcibly, as they capered about the floor, of the delightful and stimulating vegetable diet served out to the innocents at the Shepherd's Fold. These heads were in every instance so much out of proportion to the size of the body, that they seemed momentarily in danger of toppling off or of crushing their bearers to the ground; but fortunately no such calamity happened. There was a very tall young person, some inches over six feet, with a head certainly not larger than a good-sized cocoanut, and arms proportionately short, wearing a very small jacket of the uniform of a Member of France, who insisted upon bowing to everybody so low that the tips of his fingers swept the floor. And this tall young person promenaded with a companion who was so exceedingly short that if he had stood at the back of a chair he certainly could not have looked over it without standing on his toes. This small person's head (which was made of pasteboard and painted in the highest style of the National Academy) was as much too large for his body as the tall person's head was too small. There was also a monkey, with a very furry coat, capering playfully about the floor, and a fat young man, with a mask that was a perpetual smile, chasing the monkey wherever he went and never catching him. Uncle Sam, who is popularly supposed to be always on time, was among these early ones, with his traditional short buff trowsers, blue coat, drab high hat, and clumsy shoes, and with a string of ribbons flying from his hat-band. The monkey was not long alone in his glory, for a full-sized orang outang soon afterward made his appearance, with a very formidable set of teeth. There was a wild Indian from the Plains, in war-paint and feathers, walking by the side of a Chinaman, who carried a very small celestial sun-shade.

The monks and nuns were out in much smaller force than is usual, and the appearance of the ball-room did not suffer by the absence of their sombre costumes. There were still a few of them, looking warm and rather uncomfortable, marching, occasionally, arm-in-arm with a Pantaloon, or a monkey, or a French soldier. The entrances to and exits from the floor were guarded by French soldiers, in ferocious tin breast-plates and helmets, and armed with halberds, pipe-staves, and battle-axes. Not one of them, however, as far as known, had occasion to use any of his dangerous weapons on the heads of any of the merry dancers. From 10 o'clock onward the Academy filled up rapidly. The hat-rooms were almost unapproachable for the crowds, and the ladies' dressing-rooms were overflowing. The ticket-sellers had their hands full, and could hardly hand out their tickets and make change fast enough. At 11 o'clock the floor presented as brilliant a scene as can be imagined. No one was permitted to mingle with the dancers without, at least, a mask, and a majority of the merry-makers were in full fancy costume, exhibiting all the colors of the rainbow, and a great many hues and glitters that would make any well-bred rainbow stare with astonishment. When the cabbage-heads and the big turnips went to dancing, the big heads nodded and bobbed about so violently that it was dangerous for them to approach any where near each other, and they had to be kept apart.

The overture was followed by a selection from "Mignon," and then came the "Grande Marche Triomphale," in which the maskers first displayed themselves in full force. The first dance on the programme was a quadrille, and this was danced with all the life and vigor of a Parisian dance. At midnight the floor was more than comfortably crowded with maskers, and there was no longer room for comfortable promenading. The costumes were not noticeable for their richness, but they have seldom been equaled for variety or for brightness of coloring. Before midnight there were very few *decollété* costumes. Two or three young ladies made a display of bare arms, but nearly everybody on the floor was fully clad. A short time before midnight there was a great crush, theatrical people, both from stage and orchestra-chairs, arriving in force, and taking the comfortably-filled seats in the parquet. It had been a certainty long before that the ball was to be a success, but now it became evident that it was to be something more, and that the house was to be crowded to its utmost capacity.

The music was furnished by a double orchestra, a hundred musicians, under the direction of Max Schwab, playing for the dances, and Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band giving the excellent promenade music. At 2 o'clock this morning, the "Grand Quadrille Militaire, La Garde Mobile" was to have been given by a combination of the two orchestras, with accompaniments; but it was long past that hour before that quadrille was begun. An excellent supper was served in Nilsson Hall by the Hotel Brunswick.

Among the members of the society present were Messrs. J. M. Dubois, G. Derval, A. J. Poyet, L. E. Baizy, J. A. Guirand, M. G. Jouffret, E. J. Thierry, and Ch. Villa, and the President, Mr. F. Hinsse, and Vice-President, Mr. P. Huet. A number of prominent gentlemen from Philadelphia were also present, among whom were Messrs. Stanley, James F. Sims, A. Loudon Snowden, Lawyer James H. Heverin, and F. W. Wolbert.

At 3 o'clock this morning the Academy was packed, and the ball was just beginning to grow lively.

DROWNED IN THE OCEAN.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The steamer Saratoga, Capt. Hastings, from New-York, Jan. 12, arrived [illegible]. The reports that it lost on the 13th, lost a fireman named Charles Byerly, a passenger jumped overboard and was drowned. The steamer stopped, hauled, lowered a boat, and searched an hour for his body, but did not recover it.

THE ANNUAL FLOWER PARTY.

THE DECORATIONS, THE DANCING, THE SUPPER, AND THE GUESTS.

The annual Flower Party—a pleasant device invented to raise funds for an infirmary in which Dr. F. Seeger is concerned—has become an event of some social prestige and moment, both by reason of the number of tickets disposed of in fashionable society, and of something beautiful in the design of the affair. This year about 1,000 tickets were sold, and nothing but good management prevented the ball, which took place at Delmonico's last night, from degenerating into a full-dress crush. With the exception of the floral temple in the front parlor, which was as beautiful in design as it was delicate in execution, the floral decorations were neither specially profuse nor particularly striking. The vestibule to the ball-room contained some eight or ten clumps of ferns and palms, banked up with mosses and topped with roses and camellias, but the sterility of the hall itself in floral embellishments was conspicuous. Large bouquets were placed upon the brackets at proper intervals, and the music balcony was set off with a few baskets, but there was nothing like what was attempted at the Torrance ball, a private affair, which took place a few weeks ago. The feature of the entertainment was that each gentleman and lady was presented with a bouquet at the floral temple, by a beautiful priestess in white satin, and there was a private notice to the effect that no money was to be given for the favor, though this, it may be guessed, was not very strictly observed. Among the long list of honorary lady managers, most of whom graced the occasion with their presence, were Mrs. Jacob Vanderpool, Mrs. L. M. Bates, Mrs. C. W. Field, Mrs. Benjamin F. Bristow, Mrs. Edgar Schleffelin, Mrs. Joseph F. Daly, Mrs. W. W. Niles, Mrs. George C. Barrett, Mrs. H. A. Storrs, Mrs. John Bigelow, Mrs. W. H. Shattuck, Mrs. Dexter A. Hawkins, Mrs. Nicolas Bjerring, and Mrs. George W. McLean, with Mrs. Thomas Rutter as President. Generals, Colonels, and Admirals figured in profusion upon the Reception Committee, among the members of which were the Hon. Smith Ely, Mr. Oswin O'Brien, Admiral Trenchard, United States Navy; Commodore Nicholson, United States Navy; the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, Mr. L. M. Bates, the Hon. W. W. Niles, Col. Charlie Long Bey, Gen. A. Gano Dunn, Dr. Sidney J. Darrien, Mr. L. E. G. Radde, Col. Isaac H. Reed, Mr. S. J. Jaques, the Hon. William L. Cole, Dr. John A. Ward, and Mr. R. Trevit Pike. On the Floor Committee were Mr. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mr. Robert L. Niles, Dr. M. W. Reder, Mr. E. L. Aston, Charles A. Bandewine, Jr., J. R. T. Rutter, T. Kearney Jordan, Mr. Charles Schuyler, Mr. Livingston Gerard, Mr. Livingston R. Jones, and many others, while the Executive Committee was composed of Mrs. Jacob Vanderpool, Mrs. W. W. Niles, Mrs. J. F. Daly, Mrs. C. C. Leeds, Mrs. George P. Opdyke, with Mrs. Theodore Rutter and Dr. F. Seeger as ex officio members. Landers was musical director, while the balcony was occupied early, although the guests did not begin to appear in any numbers until after 9 o'clock. The "Flower Party" polka, composed by Mr. S. J. Jaques, was one of the pieces played. The supper, from 10 to 12 o'clock, was in Delmonico's best style. Among the distinguished persons present were Gen. Marianno Ignacio Prado, President of Peru; Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, Gen. De Russy, United States Army; Admiral Trenchard, Baron Shiskin, the Russian Minister; Gen. Kartcherowsky, the Russian Consul; the Princess Statenskoff, the Marquis de Tallerand, Count Rotasal, the Greek Consul-General; Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage, Miss Florence Bissell, the Hon. Charles J. Canda and wife, the Hon. Nathaniel Niles, formerly Speaker of the New-Jersey Legislature, and Mrs. Niles, Mr. William R. Richards, Miss Geneviève Ward, Mr. Fitch, Lieut. Randolph, United States Army; Lieut. Scriven, United States Army, Mr. and Mrs. Amory, Miss Lillie Hoefer, Miss Carrie Miller, Miss Bertie Stevens, Miss Minnie Stewart, Miss Clara Huntington, Miss Lillie McDougall, Miss Louise E. Jarvis, Miss Lizzie Wallace, Mrs. Amos F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Bell, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Coke, Dr. F. Seeger, Mrs. A. C. Bettner, Prof. A. E. McDonald, Mrs. James Barrow, Mrs. Theodore Connolly, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Leeds, Judge Lefremore, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Rutter, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Barker, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Porter Beach, Mr. and Mrs. F. Samson, Mr. Joseph Bernard, Mr. Charles Berg, Mr. M. M. Berg, Judge and Mrs. Andrew Brandman, Major Eugene Earle and wife, Dr. and Mrs. Sidney Darrien, Mr. Alexander Bernhard, Dr. John W. Carnochan, Mr. William Badds, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Arthur, and Mrs. George Hoffman. At dinner some addresses of thanks to the ladies for their zealous interest in promoting the enterprise were made by the Russian Minister, the Greek Consul, Dr. Seeger, and others.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

KILLED ON THE TRACK—A POWDER MILL EXPLOSION—OTHER CASUALTIES.

MONTGOMERY, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The Ulster County express train, from Kingston, ran over and killed Edward Cullican, near Blanchester, on the Walkill Valley Road, this morning at 7:30. The engineer whistled to warn him off the track, when he turned and looked back at the approaching train, and then walked leisurely on. The train was then too close to stop, and when the pilot struck him he was caught fast by the legs, with his head hanging down and dragging over the ties. He breathed a few times after being released. He had a bottle of whisky in his pocket, and acted as if intoxicated at the time. He was a resident near by, about 25 years old, and was unmarried.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Jan. 19.—A boy named Jeffreys, living at Raritan, was brought by his parents to the office of Dr. Henry Van Derveer, a prominent physician here, to have an operation performed upon his foot, which had been cut by broken glass last Fall. The Doctor administered chloroform, under the effect of which the boy died.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward Island, Jan. 19.—John McKinnon, 31 years old, unmarried, got drunk and started for home with a flask of whisky in his pocket. On the way home he fell out of a sleigh near Rocky Point Wharf, and was frozen to death.

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, Jan. 19.—Three terrible explosions occurred this morning at the Miami Powder Mills, three miles south of this place. The three mills were destroyed, and two men were killed. The shock of the explosion was distinctly felt here. The supposed cause was the bursting of a hydraulic main. The mills and machinery were completely demolished, and the two employes, named Tagport and Carney, blown to atoms.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Edwin H. Stark, of Middle Grassville, was killed by the cars yesterday about two miles from Whitehall. He was 70 years old.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

James E. Boyd's large pork-packing establishment at Omaha, Neb., caught fire soon after 8 o'clock Sunday evening, and continued burning all night. The several large three-story buildings were all destroyed, together with a stock of provisions of all sorts, valued at $213,000, on which there was an insurance or only $100,000. The buildings were valued at $50,000; half insured. One hundred men are thrown out of employment. This was the largest pork-packing house in the West.

It is not known whether the origin of the fire was accidental or incendiary. The firemen could do little on account of the scarcity of water, as the establishments were in an extreme suburb of the city. The total insurance is $126,500, divided as follows: On stock—Lancashire, $10,000; London Assurance, $7,500; Hartford, Williamsburg, Connecticut, North British, Shawmut, of Boston; Manufacturers', Fire and Marine, Traders', of Chicago; Hoffman, Watertown, Niagara, Hamburg, $5,000 each; La Caisse Queen, Underwriters', London and Lancashire Insurance Company of North America, Home, Liverpool and London and Globe, $2,500 each. On building—Phœnix, Lancashire, La Caisse, $5,000 each; Home, (on machinery,) $4,000; Niagara, Manufacturers', and Traders', $2,500 each. Mr. Boyd thinks it possible that he may not rebuild, as he cannot compete successfully with the Kansas City packers who get better rates from Kansas City to Chicago than he can from Omaha. If the rates are made satisfactory he will probably rebuild.

A stable belonging to A. J. Wilson, dry goods merchant, at Chatham, Ontario, was burned Sunday afternoon. Two of Mr. Wilson's children, who had been playing in the stable with matches and caused the fire, were burned to death.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The British ship Romsdal, Capt. Jarman, from Liverpool Jan. 2, for New-York, has returned, her cargo having shifted.

The Dutch brig Willemina Antina, Capt. Le Boer, from New-York Oct. 30, for Trieste, has put into Gibraltar, damaged, having experienced heavy weather.

The Italian barks Gentiori, Capt. Agnese, and Andrea Antonio, Capt. Zanelli, and Italian brig Umbatore Prima, Capt. Badinio, before reported at Bordeaux, from Baltimore, have all been strained and had their cargoes damaged by heavy weather.

The British steamer Cosma, Capt. Peacock, before reported at Bordeaux, from New-Orleans, has been strained and her cargo is damaged.

The Italian bark Luigi Accame, Capt. Vigliani, from Baltimore, and American bark Tillie Baker, Capt. Boynton, from New-York, before reported at Bordeaux, are both aground at that port, but are expected to float.

The Italian bark Orce, Capt. Canevari, at Calais, from Philadelphia Nov. 1, is much damaged, having been in collision with the Calais jetty.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—The steamer Glamorgan, Capt. Fox, hence Jan. 17 for London, put back last evening with machinery slightly damaged. She will sail this afternoon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—The steamer City of Peking, just arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama, has been sent to quarantine, having two cases of small-pox on board. A special committee of the Board of Health was called for the afternoon, and until their decision is reached no communication between the vessel and the shore will be permitted.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

THE BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The third concert of the twenty-second season of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society is to take place to-night. A public rehearsal was given yesterday afternoon, which seemed to attract an unusually large audience, composed principally of the gentler sex. Every seat in the house appeared to be filled, though the funereal gloom which pervades the Brooklyn Academy of Music prevented an accurate observation of the size of the audience, and the mingling of a little daylight, with still less gas-light, seemed to throw every possible obstacle in the way of enjoyment. The programme, to be repeated to-night, was as follows:

Overture, Anacréon.....Cherubini
Prelude, Adagio, Gavotte and Rondo. Adapted for string orchestra by S. Bachrich.....Bach
Aria, "Ah, Perfido!".....Beethoven
Miss Amy Sherwin.
Concerto for Violoncello.....Saint-Saëns
M. Adolphe Fischer.
Symphony in D minor, No. 4, Op. 98—Lento; Allegro Moderato, Scherzo, Presto with trio, Allegro non troppo, Adagio, Largo, Allegro con fuoco.....Rubinstein

This programme (the orchestral portions of which are to be given later in the week by the New-York Philharmonic Society) was in general well interpreted by the orchestra under Mr. Theodore Thomas's direction. The Cherubini overture is brilliant and serves well for an introduction to a concert of the character of the Philharmonic Society's. The adaptations from Bach were given with smoothness quite unexpected for a rehearsal. The quality and tone of the strings in this society and its fellow-organization in New-York are worthy of the highest praise. Their precision and unity are remarkable, and leave nothing to be said by way of criticism, except that they are admirable. Rubinstein's symphony, which is called "dramatic," is one of the inspirations of this eminent musician. In Mr. Thomas's hands it receives the careful treatment it deserves, and that thorough recognition and sympathy to be expected. The first and last movements were particularly well done, and, with the Bach prelude and adagio, were the gems of the rehearsal. With the advantages derived from this rehearsal, however, it may be safely predicted that the performance of the orchestra to-night will be complete in every part, and entirely worthy of the conductor and his accomplished musicians. The soloists for the concert are Miss Amy Sherwin, soprano, and M. Adolphe Fischer, the Belgian violoncellist, who played last week in this City at the concert of the Symphony Society. Miss Sherwin made an ambitious selection in Beethoven's grand aria, "Ah Perfido." It would be simple flattery to say that she is yet equal to the task she essayed, judging from her performance yesterday afternoon. Her voice and style are both immature, though full of promise. It is creditable to her musical taste that she should attempt it, and she showed good natural abilities in its execution, but it is not to be expected of a young artist that she should be able to fill the rôle of an interpreter of such an aria as "Ah Perfido." There are evidences of faulty instruction in Miss Sherwin's method, which, it is to be hoped, she may escape in the future. Her change from what may be called her natural voice to a head tone is neither agreeable nor artistic. Her singing of the aria would be, perhaps, gratifying to her friends at an exhibition concert of pupils, but at a concert of the character of the Brooklyn Philharmonic it is unjust to herself that she should attempt it, and a decided error of judgment on the part of the management that she should be put in a false position, for she is evidently possessed of a musical nature, and has a good voice. Moreover, she sings in tune, enunciates well, and has the promise of dramatic style. Mr. Fischer's performance of the Saint-Saëns concerto, which has already been noticed in THE TIMES, does not call for any special mention. A third hearing of this work confirms the impression that it is more of a show piece than anything else, and is no particular credit to Saint-Saëns. Mr. Fischer did not play it yesterday afternoon as well as before. His tone seemed weaker, and at times, indeed, thin. His execution is so brilliant, however, that his audience are certain to be impressed, and the elegance of his style entitles him to the position claimed for him. His bowing is a specially excellent feature, for he avoids the switching at the end of the bow, so common even among the best violoncellists, and if his tone is not powerful or sonorous, it is generally even and pure, and he has no sentimental affectations. The fourth concert of the society will be given on the 17th of February, the chief orchestral work being Beethoven's Fourth Symphony.

THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.

Though it was a disappointment last night that Mr. Strakosch could not carry out his programme, and begin his brief season by introducing Mlle. Singer in "Aida," there was a large and kindly-disposed audience present at Booth's Theatre to listen to "Lucia." No more attractive place for opera than Booth's Theatre could be selected. The house is cheerful and bright since its elaborate refitting last Summer, the scenery is good, and the size of the auditorium makes it possible for singers to be effective without too much effort. The cast last night included Mlle. Litta as *Lucia*, Signor Petrovich as *Edgardo*, and Signor Storti as *Ashton*. When Mlle. Litta appeared in New-York last season, she was generally regarded as being a promising artist, of whom better performances in the future could be expected. She has gained in the interval sufficient assurance as the result of her experience to be judged on her present merits. Her *Lucia* does not, however, show any changes to speak of. The rôle is a severe test, both vocally and dramatically, and Mlle. Litta, following some of the greatest prima donnas, cannot be said to have equaled others whose names will be readily suggested by the mention of the name of this favorite opera. As an actress she has still much to learn. Her intensity and nervousness overtax the sympathies of the audience, and her mannerisms become wearisome. Her singing last night did not differ from that of last year. Her voice is of the same light, flexible quality, and she uses it as before, often effectively and again carelessly and in a crude, unstudied way. She was warmly received, and was several times recalled before the curtain, the audience evidently being well pleased with her earnest efforts. Both Signor Petrovich and Signor Storti were new to the operatic stage in this City. The former is a *tenore robusto*, who was somewhat out of place in the character of *Edgardo*, and was, moreover, not in his best voice. In a rôle better adapted to his powers he would doubtless appear to advantage. Signor Storti made a favorable impression in the first scene of the opera in the two spirited songs assigned to *Ashton*, and continued to merit and to receive the unmistakable approval of the audience throughout the evening. He is a good actor, and possesses a powerful voice of smooth and musical quality, which he knows how to use with effect. Its sings like a well-trained Italian artist and is a credit to the company. The minor parts were not particularly well given, but the orchestra and chorus were quite acceptable, and for a first night the performance was as good as could have been expected. To-night "La Traviata" will be presented, with Mlle. Lablanche as *Violetta*, Miss Lancaster as *Flora*, Signor Lazzarini as *Alfredo*, and Signor Storti as *Germont*. "Faust" is to be sung on Wednesday evening, and on Thursday Mlle. Singer expects to be well enough to make her first appearance in "Aida."

STANDARD THEATRE.

Three acts of very mild trash called, collectively, "Our Candidate" were performed last evening at the Standard Theatre. Their author, who may have studied Aristophanes inside down, had strung them together seemingly as a satire upon ward politicians. Several types of these gentlemen formed in the piece, such, for instance, as the Congressional prisoner, the innocent and victimized candidate, the conscienceless b'hoy, the fellow who knows a thing or two and exercises a misty influence, the patriotic "farmer" who has an eye on the people's ballot-box, and the humptious editor who lampoons persons whom he is not paid to eulogize. These characters, and various others of a kind common to the stage, were jumbled together like dice in a box. They were, on the whole, rather amusing, though we are not prepared to consider them copies from life. However, that is a minor question, which a writer on the drama can hardly be expected to settle. The play itself contains a few good scenes, but it is for the most part a mere rough-and-tumble affair, which the local theatregoer will be apt to decline with thanks. But this may be a hasty judgment, since what is poison to one is bread to another. Those who enjoy farce of the broadest class, and can digest nonsense gracefully, should certainly see "Our Candidate." We recommend it with an easy conscience to our political licensed vendors.

The performance was in some of its features entertaining, though in most respects very bad. Mr. Harry G. Richmond proved himself to be a good eccentric comedian, and therefore worthy of better surroundings. Mr. Von Boyle, Mr. McDowell, and two or three others, aided him with unflagging spirit. "Our Candidate" will be played here for two weeks only.

THE MAPLESON TROUPE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—The second and last week of the Mapleson Opera Company at Haverly's Theatre was opened this evening with a notable performance of "Lucia di Lammermoor," with Mlle. Marimon as *Lucia* and Brignoli as *Edgardo*. Galassi was *Aston*. Mlle. Marimon's singing caused the greatest enthusiasm, which reached its culmination in the famous mad scene, where her high notes out-rivaled in brilliancy and sweetness those of the flutes in the orchestra. The audience completely filled the building. To-night Campanini, Galassi, Cary, and Ambro will appear in "Rigoletto."

THE SALMAGUNDI CLUB.

RECEPTION AND EXHIBITION AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERY.

Since the artists often denounce the ignorance of journalists as to processes of the plastic arts, it was a rebuke well merited by them to discover that the committee appointed by the Salmagundi Club to correct and print the little catalogue of their annual exhibition should have failed to accomplish their task. No catalogue was forthcoming, and the visitors had to make the best of it. Some 220 or more pictures were hung, as they stretched quite around the walls, it may be supposed that the average spread of frame was not great. The absence of very large pictures was far from hurting the exhibition as a whole. While several of the largest were by no means wanting in good qualities—as, for example, the "Returning from the Brook," of George Inness, Jr., in which the action and character of heavy farm horses was excellently rendered—it was a small head that took its place, naturally, first in the whole assembly, whether one has regard to its imaginative qualities or to the firmness and mastery of its technique. This was a study of a young Italian lady, by Elihu Vedder. It might have been the portrait of a woman, who was being turned to stone, so solid and sculpturesque was the modeling, so firm the drawing about the mouth and brows. These parts of the face expressed the restrained horror that the Greeks imagined in the Medusa, while the movement of the hair blown forward by a wind, and, especially, also, the severe ornaments of the neck and ears, suggested, but did not state, the sadness and horror of the Gorgon. Without being in any sense an attractive picture, this little head has the power of many paintings. One must acknowledge the force of the mind that conceived it, and the skill of the hand that carried it out. A study for Mr. Vedder's "Young Marsyas," which was also on view, did not contain all the same qualities, although it was admirable in many respects.

It is to be hoped that will be sure of curious inspection is that of Thomas Eidson, by Francis Lathrop, taken from life, while the inventor was at work at Menlo Park over his carbon lamps. It is a face that holds the attention, but does not satisfy one. Full of character of a certain kind, it is not a counterpart of intellectuousness. Mr. Lathrop has made a fine thing of his portrait, and, moreover, as a very rapid pass as to execution. Among the promising young painters showing their mettle here, Mr. M. J. Burns takes a good lead. Although from Ohio, he has an affinity for salt water, and almost all his sketches were from the shores of the Maine or New-Jersey coast. If Secretary Thompson's naval recruits from Ohio show equal fervor for the blue sea, we shall have been laughing at the wrong man. Mr. Burns's "Hand-cart Off to the Wreck" is spirited in movement and handsomely executed, after the bold fashion which is liked nowadays. There is great merit in "Life-boat Off to the Wreck," but less action, possibly less chance for action. It is an old theme, which can readily become hackneyed here, as it is in England. Mr. Burns is a member of the Salmagundi Club, and so is Mr. Francis. Mr. J. G. Brown, an honorary member, sends a large black and white painting of fishermen lost in the fog—not a pathetic picture at all, but a series of uncompromisingly realistic portraits of New-England seafaring men sitting in a boat. They do not seem greatly concerned for their safety, although it may be that they have lost their smack in the fog off the Banks of Newfoundland. A striking and truthful scene, in which the artist has presented admirably a dramatic situation, is "The Rescue" of Alfred Kappes. On a mill-pond, covered with smooth ice, two children have broken through into the water. The boy has crawled out of the hole; the little girl is in the water, and has just risen to the surface. A roughly-clad man has come to the rescue, and, resting his extended weight partially on a board, is reaching over to catch the child. Everything is quiet and commonplace, there is no strain after a dramatic point; but, as in the reality, the spectator holds his breath in fear the little worsted-capped head should sink before the big hand reaches it.

Work that deserves mention has been contributed by many of the leading draughtsmen and engravers for the magazines, such as Messrs. Abbey, Reinhart, Kelley, Church, Dielman, Redwood, Low, Taber, &c. Mr. S. G. McCutcheon, of the Salmagundi Club, has been doing excellent things since the last exhibition. Mr. J. F. Murphy has some charcoal landscapes, very tender and beautiful in sentiment. He is twelve brothers to Mr. McEntee as far as his feeling for landscape is concerned. Remarkably clever effects are won by Mr. Robert Blum—"Japanese Top-spinning," and by F. H. Lundgren—"Snake Rail Fence." Mr. Muhrman shows to less advantage when color (as color) is desired him. He sends "Trinity Chapel Interior," and other pieces. Mr. R. Swain Gifford has some fine sketches in charcoal and excellent etched work, and the "Etchings from Nature" of Charles Volkmar prove that we have still another first-class etcher in this country. Charles H. Miller has both etchings and sketches.

This second formal exhibition of the Salmagundi Club establishes the society in the good graces of the public. It supplies a want felt even more by artists than the public, and encourages workmen, if not in the highest spheres of high art, yet in a more modest sphere, where all the genius a man possesses can come in play and not be two great for the vehicle of his thought. A sketch in charcoal, by Jean Francois Millet, must not be forgotten. It is of one of his favorite goose-herds, a young peasant girl who is about to take a midday bath.

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Jan. 19.—Reports from the Lower Rappahannock confirm the killing of two citizens of Lancaster County, Va., by non-resident dredgers, since which the hostilities of the oystermen have ceased.

LANCASTER, Peoria County, Ill., Jan. 19.—Al Barnes shot Mattie Ford, with whom he was in love, on Saturday, wounding her, perhaps fatally, and then sent a bullet into his own brain. The cause of the shooting is attributed to the woman refusing Barnes's suit, having previously given him encouragement.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 19.—Information is received here that a negro named Arthur Jordan was lynched at Warrenton, Fauquier County, Va., last night, by a party of masked men numbering about 75. Jordan was married, but had recently influenced a respectable white girl, daughter of Nathan Corder, of Fauquier County, to elope with him. The runaways were overtaken in Maryland last week, and the negro was brought back and lodged in the County Jail at Warrenton. About 2 o'clock this morning the jail was surrounded and the jailer made to open the door, under the pretext that the party had a prisoner to be confined. After gaining admission to the jail the maskers opened the cell where Jordan was confined, and putting a rope around his neck, dragged him to the cemetery, about 200 yards distant, where he was hanged to a tree. The lynchers then quietly dispersed, leaving Jordan's body hanging. The body was cut down at 9 o'clock this morning, and a Coroner's jury subsequently rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts of the case. Jordan's victim is of weak intellect.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—First Lieut. Thomas H. Barber, First Artillery, has been granted one year's leave of absence from May 1, 1880, with permission to go beyond the sea; the leave of Second Lieut. Quincy O. M. Gillmore, Eighth Cavalry, has been extended two months; leave of absence for one month has been granted First Lieut. Walter Howe, Fourth Artillery.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Col. John McArthur, Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, is to complete his record, honorably discharged, to date May 1, 1862, the date of his acceptance of an appointment as Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers. The Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service has been ordered to prepare and forward to Fort Gaston, Cal., 50 recruits for assignment to the Nineteenth Infantry. First Lieut. C. H. Rockwell, Fifth Cavalry, has been appointed to act as inspector of certain property at the recruiting rendezvous, Boston.

The United States steamer Tallapoosa arrived at Washington today.

Master J. H. Kirby, third class boy on board the Saratoga, was drowned by accidentally falling overboard on Saturday. His body has not yet been recovered.

Passed Assistant Engineer John A. Scott has been ordered to duty at the Lazaretto Island Navy-yard; Passed Assistant Engineer Albert F. Dixon to hold himself in readiness for sea service. Passed Assistant Surgeon David O. Lewis has been detached from the receiving-ship Independence, and ordered to the Jamestown, at Sitka, Alaska; Chief Engineer Edwin Fishlan has reported his return home, having been detached from the Kingston station and placed on waiting orders.

HAYDEN NOT CONVICTED

A DISAGREEMENT WHICH IS PRACTICALLY AN ACQUITTAL.

ONE OBSTINATE JUROR HOLDING OUT FOR MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE—ELEVEN WISHING TO ACQUIT HAYDEN—END OF THE TRIAL—SCENES IN THE COURT-ROOM.

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 19.—The desire of the public to hear the foreman of the Hayden jury render the verdict in the case was unabated this morning, and long before the doors of the the Court-house were opened, the broad side-walk in front was thronged with a crowd anxious to gain admittance. Court was opened at 9 o'clock, but contrary to expectation the imprisoned jurors made no sign. An announcement of some kind had been generally expected from them, but all through the hours of the forenoon the crowd waited without their all-absorbing curiosity being appeased. Just as the great bell in the tower had ceased sounding the hour of noon there came four raps upon the glass in the jury-room door, and in a second the chattering crowd was silent. High Sheriff Byrbee responded to the call, and on opening the jury-room door was handed a folded paper which he immediately carried to the Judges' room. The counsel in the case were summoned and a consultation ensued. After an interval of 15 minutes, the Sheriff appeared upon the Judges' platform in the court-room, and announced a recess until 2:15 P. M. The room was cleared of the disappointed crowd, and dinner was at once served to the jurors.

Quarter past 2 o'clock saw the court-room completely filled again, and Mr. Hayden sitting with his wife, counsel, and other friends in their usual places. All seemed to sympathize with the sad group, and the room, although filled with hundreds of people, was absolutely silent. Mr. Hayden sat with his right arm over the back of his chair, and seemed to move scarcely a muscle of his body, but a view of his face, which was directed toward the jury-room door, showed that the muscles about his mouth were twitching nervously. Mrs. Hayden was so overcome by the situation that her brother, who sat by her side, was obliged to support her. Judges Park and Sanford soon appeared from their private room, and the former said, "Mr. Sheriff, you may speak to the jury," all eyes were directed toward the jury-room door. Sheriff Byrbee tapped at the door, and at once there came an answering rap from the inside. The door was opened, and at precisely 2:30 o'clock the 12 jurors, headed by Foreman Brotherton, filed out. As they took their accustomed seats their faces gave no indication of the result of their deliberations. The preliminaries having been gone through with, Clerk Anketell asked:

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

There was a breathless hush throughout the court-room as Foreman Brotherton answered, "We have not."

"Is there any prospect of your agreeing?" asked Judge Park.

"I can hardly answer that question," replied the foreman. "We have tried hard to agree, but have not done so."

"Is there any reasonable prospect of your agreeing?"

"Some of us think not."

"We do not wish to take back the papers if there is any reasonable hope of your agreeing."

"I don't say it is impossible to agree."

A brief consultation between the Judges here ensued, after which Judge Park said:

"Perhaps the jury had better consider the matter a little longer, and see if there is any reasonable prospect of an agreement."

"If your Honors wish we will do the best we can," replied the foreman.

"You may retire and try to do the best you can," said Judge Park. "If you find there is no hope of agreeing, you can come in and report yourselves. You may retire."

Mrs. Hayden sat with bowed head while the jury was reporting. The accused man listened to the report and accompanying remarks with intense interest, but without the least apparent change of countenance. He smiled pleasantly as one of his counsel addressed him while the men having his life in their hands were leaving the room. He was immediately conducted to the Sheriff's room, accompanied by his wife. The latter was completely prostrated, and on reaching the Sheriff's office several lady friends were called in to attend her. There were no further developments during the afternoon, the crowd remaining patiently until 5:30 o'clock, when a recess was ordered until 7:30, the court-room was cleared and the jury served with supper.

Nothing was heard from the jury this evening until a few minutes after 9 o'clock, when it entered the court-room and announced that it desired instruction. The information desired was whether the jury could legally bring in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. Judge Park replied that the statutes provided for such a verdict, and if it saw no reasonable doubt of the guilt of the prisoner of murder in the first degree, then it could bring in a verdict of murder in the second degree. If, however, there was a reasonable doubt, then the jury should acquit. The jury thereupon retired, and for a few minutes a

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 19, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce mentioned here have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	7	Rosin, bbls	14
B. E. Pork, bbls	139	Molasses, hhds	4,629
Beans, bbls	314	Spirits Turp, bbls	364
Beeswax, pkgs	4	Grain, bbls	1,172
Butter, pkgs	7,437	Oil-Cake, pkgs	2
Cotton-seed oil, pkgs	558	Oil-nuts, pkgs	8,000
Cotton-seed, bbls	50	Oil, Lard, bbls	29
Cheese, pkgs	150	Pea-nuts, bags	60
Corned Beef, pkgs	25	Potatoes, bbls	24
Eggs, pkgs	722	Pork, pkgs	251
Flour, bbls	28,770	Beef, pkgs	638
Corn-meal, bbls	845	Cut-meats, pkgs	9,417
Grain, bushels	100	Lard, pkgs	2,741
Wheat, bushels	49,900	Lard, bbls	15
Corn, bushels	28,116	Butter, pkgs	4,428
Oats, bushels	28,920	Cheese, pkgs	1,803
Rye, bushels	1,000	Peanuts, bags	1,503
Malt, bushels	9,450	Rice, tcs	344
Barley, bushels	6,500	Sugar, hhds	328
Oat-meal, obls	135	Spelter, pkgs	856
Oat-meal, bags	500	Tallow, pkgs	159
Flax, bales	14	Starch, pkgs	800
Stearine, pkgs	30	Stearine, pkgs	977
Grease, pkgs	420	Butter, tcs	27
Hides, dry	1,244	Butter, bbls	1,794
Hides, bales	204	Tow, bales	18
Hops, bales	304	Tobacco, hhds	29
Malt, bushels	44	Tobacco, pkgs	917
Lathes, bales	95	Whisky, bbls	1,905
Leather, sides	15,374	Wool, bales	55

COFFEE—Has been moderately active at a shade lower prices. We quote ordinary invoices at 14½c.@14¾c. fair at 15½c.@15¾c.; good at 16c.@16½c.; prime at 16½c.@16¾c. Santos, fair to good invoices, at 18½c. Receipts of 67,000 bags Rio, 1,000 bags Java, 1,000 bags Brazil, for private terms, and withdrawals from stock, 989 bags per Berlin, 2,376 bags per Bismarck, 5,600 bags Santos per Rallos, 2,491 bags Rio per City of Paris, 1,000 bags per Gilbert, on private terms. Other kinds dull within our previous range; 584 bags Maracaibo sold on private terms.

COTTON—In the option line, business has been moderately active at a further reduction of about 10 points, closing weak.....Early deliveries very quiet, and quoted lower. 1-16c. ⅌ ℔. Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 317 bales, including 115 bales to Spinners, and 101 bales to speculators. Low Middling is quoted at 12 5-16c.@12 7-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 12⅝c.@12¾c.; Middling at 12 11-16c.@12 13-16c.; Fair at 14 7-16c.@14 9-16c.....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 118,100 bales, basis of Middling. The receipts to-day have been 35,435 bales, and thus far this week, 70,245 bales, against 42,544 bales same time preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 1879, have been 2,532,693 bales, against 2,982,104 bales in the preceding Cotton year.

Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 13,974 bales; to the Continent, 3,251 bales; to France, 4,210 bales; total consolidated stock at the ports, 912,985 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 216,268 bales.

Cotton value for the week.

Month.	Sales.	Price.
January	70,500	12.75@12.92
February	10,500	12.89@13.02
March	13,900	12.92@13.26
April	22,700	13.22@13.40
May	18,000	13.40@13.53
June	14,000	13.45@13.59
July	1,600	13.69@13.85
August	1,100	13.79@13.93

Transferable orders issued at 12.75.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Saturday.	Monday.
January	12.83@12.84	12.74@12.75
February	12.91@12.92	12.81@12.83
March	13.10@13.12	13.01@13.03
April	13.32@13.34	13.22@13.23
May	13.52@13.53	13.42@13.44
June	13.68@13.70	13.59@13.60
July	13.78@13.80	13.68@13.69
August	13.88@13.90	13.79@13.80

Saturday's Average on Options.

January	12.84	May	13.50
February	12.92	June	13.59
March	13.14	July	13.69
April	13.34	August	13.89

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	N. O. and Gulf.	Texas.
Ordinary	10 1-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Strict Ordinary	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Good Ordinary	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	12	12⅛	12⅛
Low Middling	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 7-16
Strict Low Middling	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Middling	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16
Good Middling	12 15-16	13 1-16	13 1-16
Strict Good Middling	13 5-16	13 5-16	13 5-16
Middling Fair	13 13-16	13 13-16	13 13-16
Fair	14 7-16	14 9-16	14 9-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10⅝	Low Middling	11 13-16
Strict Good Ord	11⅛	Middling	12¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in pretty fair request, and, under somewhat lighter and less open receipts, prices have ruled somewhat firmer in steadiness. The export call has been checked in part by the firmer views of holders of suitable grades. As the season for ocean transport is rapidly closing, this is, in part, by the vacation in Wheat.....Sales have been reported since our last of 13,100 bbls. of all grades.....Included in the reported sales were 1,600 bbls. Low Extras, within the range of $4 50@$4 75; 2,000 bbls. for inferior to choice, from dock as low as $5 40; 1,000 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, within the range of $6 50@$6 85 for fair to very choice (fancy grades higher); and South American brands quoted at $6 75@$7. (the latter for very fancy, mainly at $6 75@$6 85); and inferior to fancy English brands at $5 40@$6 50; 1,500 bbls. Minnesota and Dakotas, clear; in lots, at $5 75@$6 65, mainly at $5 85@$6 40; 1,300 bbls. do., straight Extras, (these at $5 90@$7 50 for pale to very choice, mostly at $6 25@$7 25); 500 bbls. Patent Extras at from $6 75@$7 25; the latter for fancy, mostly at $7 25@$8; 3,100 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, these at $5 75@$7 50, mostly at $5 90@$7 25; 850 bbls. Patent Extras at from $6 75@$7 25; the latter for fancy, for very fancy, as extreme, mainly at $7 25@$8; 250 bbls. very good sold at $7 75; 550 bbls. Superfine, these at $4 50@$5 25 for ordinary to choice Spring, and $5 25@$5 75 for fancy; 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour, at equal to 2,500 bbls. No. 2, these at $3 85@$4 25 for very poor to choice Spring, and (the inside price for cold lots from dock) $4 50@$4 60 for ordinary to choice Winter; 200 bbls. Ohio Wheat Extras, at $5 25@$5 50 (quoted as high as $6 00, as extreme,) and unsound and Sour Flour as from $3 50@$3 80, mostly Extras at $4 25@$5 25.....A restricted business has been reported in Brandywine of Flour at steady rates. Sales reported of 600 bbls. at $6@$6, the latter for fancy, chiefly at $6 25@$6 35 for Extras (part for shipment). Rye Flour has been in very limited request at from $3 60@$3 40 for poor to choice Superfine State or Western reported of 175 bbls., in lots.....Cornmeal has been in liberal supply and slack demand, with Yellow Western and Brandywine at $2 90@$3 for fancy, mostly at $2 60@$3 85; White Western at $2 65@$3; Brandywine at $3 30@$3 35. Sales 195 bbls. Brandywine at $3 20.....Corn-meal in store has been quiet and nominally unchanged, at $1 70@$1 75 for coarse, $1 85 for ordinary to fancy, and $2@$2 10 for Buckwheat Flour has been in very limited request at from $1 90@$2 25 for ordinary to fancy, as to quality, mostly at $2@$2 10.....Buckwheat has been neglected and nominal in price; last sale here reported at 62c., as already noted.....Oat-meal has been sparingly in request and quoted at from $4 50@$7 for poor to fancy brands ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat values have been again quite unsettled, chiefly through speculative manipulation. Winter grades of Wheat have been in more request for early delivery, and prices have ruled higher, closing quite strong, about ½c.@1c. a bushel on comparatively moderate offerings. In the option line, business has been to a liberal aggregate, mostly in No. 2 Red for February and March delivery, the former of which advanced 1¾c.@2c. and widely, opening about ¼c.@½c. a bushel under the latest figures of Saturday, soon rallying ½c.@1c. a bushel from the lowest quotations of this morning, and then through weakening again, closing barely steady at the modified rates.....Spring Wheat has been in less demand, opening irregularly, but subsequently showing depression, and, closing, quite weak, at ½c.@1c. a bushel. Western reports were of very variable markets. Cable advices were of a less satisfactory tenor.....Sales have been reported of 1,484,000 bushels, including 354,000 bushels for prompt delivery, including 52,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 45@$1 46, cold, into off storage as low as $1 45, closing, afloat, at $1 45½ (against $1 45 on Saturday); 45,000 bushels for February options, at $1 45@$1 45½, closing at $1 45½ (against $1 45 on Saturday); 208,000 bushels do. February options, at $1 46½@$1 47½, closing at $1 46½ (against $1 47½ on Saturday); 176,000 bushels do. March options, at $1 49½@$1 50, closing at $1 49½ (against $1 50 on Saturday); 16,000 bushels do. May options, (at close,) at $1 50. 4,000 bushels No. 2 Spring, at $1 42½@$1 43, closing at $1 42½. 16,000 bushels graded White at $1 44@$1 47; 72,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 42@$1 49, cold into off storage as low as $1 46, chiefly at $1 45@$1 46, closing at $1 45½ bid, (against $1 48 on Saturday); 80,000 bushels No. 2 Red, February, at $1 45½@$1 46½, closing at $1 46 bid (against $1 46½ on Saturday); 16,000 bushels do. April, at $1 50. 74,000 bushels graded Red at $1 42½@$1 47½, chiefly at $1 44@$1 45½ (with No. 2 Amber quoted at $1 48½), and $1 47 (with 16,000 bushels Milwaukee Spring in store choice, for Amber, quoted at Saturday evening); at $1 44½. 24,000 bushels No. 2 Spring, at $1 35.....16,000 bushels graded Red at $1 34.....Corn—Receipts have been in good request for early delivery, nearly for export, at a further improvement of ½c.@¾c. ⅌ bushel, on comparatively limited offerings. Options were in quicker request, and, closing, quite strong, about ½c.@¾c. ⅌ bushel.....Sales have been reported of 306,000 bushels, (of which 180,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, early delivery, about 24,000 bushels, at 41½c.@41¾c., closing, afloat, at 41½c. cash; 41½c. for February, 41½c. New-York No. 2, January option, 32,000 bushels, at 41½c.@41¾c., closing at 41¾c. bid; 41¾c. February, 40,000 bushels, 41½c. March, 16,000 bushels, at 42c., closing at 41½c. asked (against 42½c. on Saturday); 40,000 bushels, at 42c., closing at 41½c. asked; New-York steamer mixed, 57,000 bushels, at 41½c.@41¾c., closing at 41½c. asked; 24,000 bushels do., January options, 21,000 bushels, at 41½c.@41¾c., closing at 41½c. asked; 24,000 bushels do. February option, quoted at about 41½c.....Mixed Western, ungraded, at 40½c.@42c., as to quality, chiefly at 41½c.@41¾c., closing at 41½c. bid (against 42½c. on Saturday).....Oats—Receipts have been in good request and better, for Western, and quoted firmer, at 32½c.@33½c. ⅌ bush. Sales reported of 60 bbls. at 31½c. for Western, and 32½c. for Jersey.....Rye has been in moderate request and held quite firmly, at 75c.@78c. ⅌ bush. for Western and State, for May delivery, last sold at 77c., all already mentioned; 30,000 bushels choice Western reported, on the spot, at 78c., for export, on private terms.....Barley has been rather quiet, and quoted essentially as before; 22,000 bushels two-rowed State reported sold at 70c.@72½c., chiefly at 71½c.@72½c.....Barley-malt has been in moderately active demand, within your previous range; strictly prime to very choice Canada, quoted at $1 12@$1 50, cash and time.....Canada Peas quoted wholly nominal; no recent sales reported.....Oats (Live Stock Market Report) are quoted, generally, about ½c. a bushel higher, closing, however, tamely.....Sales have been reported since our last of 76,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 4,500 bushels, at 34½c.@34½c., closing at 34½c. asked; New-York No. 2 White, 28,000 bushels, at 33½c.@34½c., chiefly at 34½c.; New-York No. 2 Mixed, 19,000 bushels, at 33½c.@34½c., chiefly at 34½c.; New-York No. 2 Oats, 24,000 bushels, at 33½c.@34½c., closing at 34½c. asked (against 34½c. on Saturday); 16,000 bushels do. April (regular), at $1 50; 74,000 bushels graded Red at $1 42½@$1 47½, chiefly at $1 44@$1 45½ (with No. 2 Amber quoted at $1 48½), and $1 47 (with 16,000 bushels Milwaukee Spring in store choice, for Amber, quoted at Saturday evening); at $1 44½. 24,000 bushels No. 2 Spring, at $1 35.....16,000 bushels graded Red at $1 34.....Corn—Receipts have been in good request for early delivery, nearly for export, at a further improvement of ½c.@¾c. ⅌ bushel, on comparatively limited offerings. Options were in quicker request, and, closing, quite strong, about ½c.@¾c. ⅌ bushel under the latest figures of Saturday, soon rallying ½c.@1c. a bushel from the lowest quotations of this morning, and then through weakening again, closing barely steady at a bushel, closing barely steady at the modified rates.....Spring Wheat has been in less demand, opening irregularly, but subsequently showing depression, and, closing, quite weak, at ½c.@1c. a bushel. Western reports were of very variable markets. Cable advices were of a less satisfactory tenor.....Sales have been reported of 1,484,000 bushels, including 354,000 bushels for prompt delivery, including 52,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 45@$1 46, cold into off storage as low as $1 45, closing, afloat, at $1 45½ (against $1 45 on Saturday); 45,000 bushels for February options, at $1 45@$1 45½, closing at $1 45½ (against $1 45 on Saturday); 208,000 bushels do. February options, at $1 46½@$1 47½, closing at $1 46½ (against $1 47½ on Saturday); 176,000 bushels do. March options, at $1 49½@$1 50, closing at $1 49½ (against $1 50 on Saturday); 16,000 bushels do. May options, (at close,) at $1 50. 4,000 bushels No. 2 Spring, at $1 42½@$1 43, closing at $1 42½. 16,000 bushels graded White at $1 44@$1 47; 72,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 42@$1 49, cold into off storage as low as $1 46, chiefly at $1 45@$1 46, closing at $1 45½ bid, (against $1 48 on Saturday); 80,000 bushels No. 2 Red, February, at $1 45½@$1 46½, closing at $1 46 bid (against $1 46½ on Saturday); 16,000 bushels do. April, at $1 50.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all months of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York, in winter, keep the meridian of 50 to 48 Lat. and, or nothing to the north of 47.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 to 48, or nothing to the north of 47.

FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER, on QUEENSTOWN.

ALGIERS.....Wednesday, Jan. 21, noon
BELLIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 28
SARDINIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 4, 11:30 A. M.
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 11, 6 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets at favorable terms. Steerage & special low rate for Fall and Winter months. Steerage tickets issued from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

NEVADA.....*TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 11:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 6:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....*TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 5 A. M.
WYOMING.....*TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 10 A. M.

*These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-rooms, smoking-rooms, drawing-rooms, and library, also experienced surgeons. Steerage, cabin and intermediate accommodations for all classes of passengers. Perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room) $80, $90, and $100; INTERMEDIATE $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Long Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

ADRIATIC, Capt. JENKINS.....Thurs., Jan. 22, 1 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. CE. KENNEDY.....Sat., Jan. 31, 7:30 A. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSONS.....Thursday, Feb. 12, noon.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the motion and noise are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates of passage, $80, $90 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CHINA, JAPAN, AND SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA LIVERPOOL AND SUEZ CANAL.

The WHITE STAR STEAMER ADRIATIC will leave Liverpool for Hong Kong direct early in March.

Passage tickets issued as principal points or for the round trip. Apply to R. J. CORTIS, Agent, No. 37 Broadway.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Liout. Maury's Long Route at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ROME.....Thursday, Jan. 29, 8 a. m.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Feb. 7, 8 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Feb. 12, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Feb. 19, noon.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Christopher-st. Cabin, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry sheep, nor pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 106 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

CANADA, Frederick.....Wednesday, Jan. 21, 12 noon
AMERIQUE, R. Jocou.....Wednesday, Feb. 4, 11 A. M.
FRANCE, Tournier.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 11 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BERIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

BOHAN.....Sat., Jan 24 NECKER.....Sat., Feb. 7
SALE.....Sat., Jan 31 MAIN.....Sat., Feb. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer STATE OF ALABAMA.....Thursday, Jan. 22
Steamer STATE OF INDIANA.....Thurs., Feb. 12
First cabin, $80 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.
For passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Bolivia.....Jan. 20, noon. Ethiopia.....Jan. 31, 8 A. M.
Cassandra.....Jan. 24, 3 P. M. Circassia.....Feb. 7, 3 P. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Elysia.....Jan. 26, 8 A. M. Victoria.....Feb. 7, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

ALLEMANNIA.....Thurs., Jan. 22 POLAND.....Thurs., Feb. 5
SUEVIA.....Thurs., Jan. 29 FRISIA.....Thurs., Feb. 12

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway.
GUION & CO., 29 Broadway.
J. BIGELAND & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
General Agents.
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 51 Broadway, N. Y.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Sailing every 10 days alternately from Philadelphia and New-York, landing passengers within a few hours' ride of the most important points of interest on the Continent.

REYNLAND, Saturday, Jan. 24.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN McDONALD, Agent, No. 9 Battery-place.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:
ROTTERDAM.....Saturday, Jan. 24
SCHIEDAM.....Wednesday, Feb. 4
MAAS.....Saturday, Feb. 14

1st Cabin, $65 $70. 2d Cabin, $45 $50. Steerage, $30.
H. GAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
HUNTON, HOYT & CO., 11 W. MORRIS,
67 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 60 B'way, Gen. Passenger Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship COLON.....Friday, Jan. 23, noon
Connecting for Central America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA: Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Saturday, Feb. 7, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Feb. 16, noon

For freight or general information apply at company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via the UNION PACIFIC, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets and for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 287 BROADWAY.

G. T. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 45, North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

At 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays:
BATH CITY, Capt. Decosta.....Wednesday, Jan. 21
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Hazen.....Saturday, Jan. 24

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Macon and Florida Railroad, Steamboat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Ocmulgee line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent.
G. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co., and General Agent S. F. & W. R. R. Central R. R. of Ga., No. 218 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Sailing as PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana & Mexico) Sat., Jan. 24
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only.) Thurs. Jan. 29
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (Havana & Mexico) Sat., Feb. 7
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only.) Thurs. Feb. 12

Steamers sail at noon on the days stated. No extra charge for state-rooms. Steamers will leave New-Orleans 20th and Feb. 10 for Vera Cruz via Tampico, and Tampico, Tuxpan, and Frontera, with exchange for Havana and New-York.

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 51 and 53 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These fast-sailing steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 9 North River, as follows:
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. Van Horn; WED., Jan. 21
CITY OF MATANZAS, Capt. Foster.....SAT., Jan. 31

(Average passage, 48 hours.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway.
DAWTON REOS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer MORRO CASTLE.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21
Steamer CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY, Jan. 24

FLORIDA: THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES E. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. L. BARRELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Steamers have accommodations for passengers.
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.....Saturday, Jan. 24
CITY OF SARAGOSSA.....Thursday, Feb. 5
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NASSAU, N. P., VIA FLORIDA.—STEAMER CITY OF DALLAS leaves New-York Jan. 23, Fernandina Jan. 27, Jacksonville 28th. After this date steamers leave New-York every Friday, and Florida every Wednesday.

For passage, freight, &c., apply
G. H. MALLORY & CO., or
R. W. PARSONS, Pier No. 20 E. R.

RAILROADS.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad, at 8:45 and 4 P. M. daily, except Sundays; due at Wickford at 10:15 and 5 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 4 P. M. train. THOS. WARNER, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT CENTRAL LINE,
AND SHORTEST RAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M., Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M. connecting at Corry for Titusville, and at Oil City for Oil Regions.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M., arrive Washington 4:15 P. M.; Regular, at 4:30 and 8:00 A. M., 3, 4, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (Limited, 11) A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 4, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 A. M.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 2:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 6:40 A. M., 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:40, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 4:50, 8:30, 8:50, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 8:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 8:50, 10:10 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

18 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 10, 1879,

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, 10 (Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Board of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia, 12:01, 5:30, 7:45, 9:25, 9:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30) P. M., 3:45, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 5:30, 7:45, 8, 8:30 P. M. A. M. 7:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries; Camden and Brooklyn Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, H. P. PARMIN,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 8, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

6 A. M., Western and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.

10:00 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester and Buffalo.

11:03 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections for Utica, Saratoga, Glen's Falls and Sunland.

4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night via Saratoga.

7 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester and Montreal, via St. Albans.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 5 Park-place, and 785 and 943 Broadway, New-York and 338 Washington-st., Brooklyn. O. B. MERRIN,
General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY,
Now known as
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10 P. M., daily. Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 4 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

4 P. M., except Sundays. Western Emigrant Train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 4:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second Street Depot for Boston at 8, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 10, 11:55 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 6 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 6 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—3 P. M. For New-Haven and Springfield R. R.—Hampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 5 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY R. R. CO'S
(CAMDEN AND AMBOY)
6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DUE 1901,
FOR SALE BY
Geo. K. Sistare's Sons,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

ST. JOSEPH & WESTERN R.R. STOCK.
ST. JOSEPH & PACIFIC R.R. BONDS,
KANSAS & NEBRASKA R.R. BONDS,
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE R.R. BONDS,
CENTRAL R.R. OF IOWA BONDS,
N. Y. & OSWEGO R.R. SECURITIES,
N. J. MIDLAND R.R. SECURITIES,
WANTED BY
WM. R. UTLEY,
31 PINE-STREET, N. Y.

BANKING HOUSE
—OF—
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 18 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK,
Next door to the Stock Exchange.
UP-TOWN BRANCH, NO. 1142 BROADWAY,
COR. 26TH-ST.

Connected by private telegraph and telephone.
MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Securities bought and sold for cash or on margin, strictly on commission.
Deposits received subject to check on demand; interest paid on all daily balances.
Our office being on the same floor, and next door to the Stock Exchange, insures the execution of orders the instant received. The senior partner attends the Board and gives this department his personal attention.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY

Holders of the Stock of this Company who are desirous of participating in the Scheme of Reorganization are hereby notified that they must deposit their stock with either of the following depositaries by the 1st of February next: Mechanics' National Bank, New Bedford; First National Bank, Utica; Merchants' Exchange National Bank, New-York, who will issue negotiable receipts for the same. The certificates should have power of attorney filled up and assigned to the Committee.

LOUIS BROWN,
FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
A. G. BROWER,
E. PIRN,
R. A. V. POST, Chairman.
Committee.
Reorganization Committee Flint & Pere Marquette Railway Co.
Dec. 17, 1879.

DEFAULTED BONDS OF THE
CITY OF MOBILE
AND PART DUE COUPONS
Bought by
CLOSSON & HAYS,
NO. 11 NASSAU-ST.

HORTENSE MINING COMPANY.

On Monday, Jan. 19, 1880, the price of shares will be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS each.

Fifty thousand shares having been subscribed for, we are authorized to offer the remaining 50,000 shares at the above price for a limited period.

DATES & TIMPSON, Financial Agents,
No. 36 Broad-st., New-York.

CLINTON, Iowa, Dec. 1, 1879.

THE CLINTON WATER-WORKS COMPANY of Clinton, Iowa, hereby gives notice that all of its Bonds dated July 1, 1874, and all of its bonds dated Jan. 1, 1875, principal and interest, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York, on July 1, 1880, and interest will cease after that date.

O. H. WESTON,
Treasurer of Clinton Water-Works Company.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 270 SOUTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3, 1880.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 278 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1880, at 1 o'clock P. M.

G. R. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

WANTED—CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY stock; Central Colorado Improvement Company stock and bonds; Southern Colorado Coal and Town Company stock.

FOR SALE—Atlantic and Great Western Railway stock. ARIEL & CO., No. 51 Exchange-place.

CHRYSOLITE—CHRYSOLITE—THIRD DIVIDEND, $200,000, amounting $666,000 in three months. Little Chief delighting prospectors; same capital and same luck will attend purchasers of Chrysolite. Three stocks, Silver City, Bull Domingo, C. K. Hoyt, Silver Islands, Keystone, sought and sold. MASE & SEBERED, No. 18 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL
AND
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD STOCK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1880.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AS A COMMITTEE, and representing the syndicate, hereby give notice that they, jointly with Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, offer for sale all or any portion of

250,000 SHARES OF
NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY'S STOCK

recently purchased of Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt.

Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. will invite subscriptions in London up to the 23d of January, and the NEW-YORK COMMITTEE WILL RECEIVE SEALED BIDS up to 3 o'clock on THURSDAY, JAN. 22, when they will be opened and awarded made.

The credit and status of the company are so well known that it is scarcely necessary to make any public statement, but the committee think it not out of place to mention that since the consolidation of the New-York Central Railroad in 1869, down to Sept. 30, 1879, the companies now composing the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company have paid to their shareholders CASH DIVIDENDS AGGREGATING NO LESS AN AMOUNT THAN $107,969,000, besides expending an undivided surplus of $9,100,589 41 on the property.

Further, during the eight years ending the 30th of September last, the official records of the company show that the property has regularly paid to its stockholders cash dividends of 8 per cent. per annum on the present capital stock, and in addition, earned a surplus of $7,192,404 06. Annexed hereto is a detailed statement of each year's business for the period above mentioned, showing FOR EACH YEAR, the gross earnings, payments for operating expenses, interest, rentals, and giving the net earnings and their disposition, which merits careful examination.

Since the end of the last fiscal year on the 30th of September, 1879, the gross earnings for the quarter ending December, 31, 1879 were.....$8,546,687 90
Those for the same quarter in 1878 were.....7,575,789 38
Showing an increase of.....$970,850 52
over the corresponding quarter of the preceding year.

The net earnings for this quarter were $1,453,470 15 in excess of the amount required to meet all charges for interest, rentals, and a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., showing net earnings at the rate of over 14 per cent. per annum on the capital stock.

The gross earnings for the first week in January, 1880, amount to $295,000 in excess of the corresponding week last year.

The Board of Directors of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company have opened a FISCAL AGENCY IN LONDON, at the office of

Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO.,

who will attest transfer papers free of expense to the shareholder. Checks for dividends at the fixed rate of 48½ pence sterling per dollar will be regularly mailed to each shareholder who may so elect, and shall, at any time prior to the closing of the transfer-books for a dividend, deposit his certificates at said fiscal agency and receive in exchange new certificates with an agreement to that effect printed upon them, verified by Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., and the Union Bank of London, on behalf of the company.

Said certificates can at any time be discharged from such record upon presentation for that purpose at the same fiscal agency.

New-York stockholders who may desire to avail themselves of the privilege can have their stock discharged for record in London upon presenting the certificates at the office of the company in this City.

AS BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR 5 SHARES OR OVER, the opportunity is afforded to investors to secure an interest in the stock of this well-known corporation, in amounts to meet their requirements; one which has not existed for many years, and is not likely to occur again.

FORM OF BIDS.

Bids should state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share of $100 each.

NO BIDS WILL BE ENTERTAINED BELOW $131 PER SHARE.

Each bid should be sealed and indorsed "BIDS FOR NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY STOCK," and addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall-st., where parties desiring further information may apply.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Twenty dollars per share, will be required on allotment. The balance at any time within four months, at the option of the purchaser, adding interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

AWARDS.

Awards will be made to the HIGHEST BIDDER, WITHOUT RESERVE, simultaneously with allotment in London.

Should the subscriptions in London and the bids in New-York exceed the amount of 250,000 shares, all awards in New-York, at the minimum price accepted, will be made pro rata.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
L. VON HOFFMAN & CO.,
WM. L. SCOTT,
Committee.

FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS
of the
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company
FOR SALE BY
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 63 WILLIAM-ST.

Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Secured by a first mortgage upon the extension of the railway from Albert Lea to Fort Dodge, Iowa.

The issue is limited to $10,000 per mile of completed road.

Interest payable December and June. Principal payable 1909.

For sale at par and interest by
MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
Corner Nassau and Cedar sts., N. Y.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE OF DULUTH, PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S SIX PER CENT. COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS in the amount of thirteen bonds will be received by the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, TRUSTEE, and opened at the office of said Trustee at noon on Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1880, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed five per cent. premium and accrued interest.

The above notice is given in conformity with the indenture of trust.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.
EDWARD KING, President.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
EQUITABLE BUILDING, BROADWAY,
CORNER CEDAR-ST.,

Do a General Banking Business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell municipal and other investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, and make liberal advances on same. WESTERN FARM MORTGAGES, specialties, yielding 8 and 10 PER CENT. INTEREST, for sale at PAR.

JOS. P. LLOYD. WM. C. McKEAN.

LLOYD & McKEAN,
NO. 45 WALL-STREET,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, ALL SECURITIES DEALT IN AT THE NEW-YORK STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGES.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 PINE-ST., N. Y.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

G. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1880.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, in conformity with an agreement made with the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, dated Oct. 13, 1877, hereby gives notice to the holders of registered coupon bonds of said DUBUQUE AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY of its readiness to pay the same, with accrued interest, on presentation; securities not presented within eight years from date will cease to bear interest thereafter. EDWARD KING,
1st-1w-tu-Tu. President.

FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENT BONDS
OF THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES
FOR SALE BY
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
IN LARGE AND SMALL LOTS.

FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD CO.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.
DENVER, SOUTH PARK & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY CO.
PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY & NORTHERN RAILROAD CO.
TERRE HAUTE & LOGANSPORT RAILROAD CO., GUARANTEED BY TERRE HAUTE & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD CO.

NO. 26 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Holders of First and Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-Jersey Midland Railway Company can deposit their bonds, with any or all past due coupons or funded interest bonds, issued, in some cases, for 1874 and 1875 coupons, attached, on or before Feb. 16, 1880, with the Central Trust Company, and receive transferable certificates, upon the payment of 1 per cent. per value.

About 95 per cent. of the first mortgage bonds have been deposited. The trust will be paid without limit. Those who do not deposit their bonds will not participate in the benefits of the proposed purchase.

Presentation of Central Trust Company's certificates with 1874 and 1875 coupons or with the funded interest bonds (for 1874 and 1875 coupons) attached, can have them transferred at said Trust Company, and new certificates will be issued therefor, in their own names, on payment of 75 cents per $1,000 par value.

J. P. HULL, Chairman,
F. J. POTTS,
HENRY MARKS,
CHARLES PARSONS,
J. E. ROGERS,
E. BORG,
SMITH ELY, Jr.,
CHARLES H. BURTIS,
D. B. HALSTEAD,
JOHN J. BROWN,
SHERRILL BURT,
HENRY WHEELER,
J. M. MERCER,
Reorganization Committee.

CHARLES PARSONS, Jr., Secretary, No. 59 Pine-st., N.Y.
Post Office Box No. 76.
Jan. 15, 1880.

KEELY MOTOR CO. STOCK
NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILROAD SECURITIES.
ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD SECURITIES.
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
MOLLER & CO.,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R.R. Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
DUE IN 1908.
Interest January and July.
MORTON, BLISS & CO.
OFFER FOR SALE

$3,000,000 of the above bonds, secured by a first lien upon the Company's Iowa and Dakota Extension. These bonds are issued at the rate of $10,000 per mile of completed road, and the total issue cannot, by the terms of the mortgage, exceed $15,000 per mile. The share capital of the Company amounts to $12,279,453 preferred, and $15,404,261 of common stock.

PRESENT PRICE, 107½ AND INTEREST.

OFFICE OF THE INDEPENDENCE, DECATUR AND SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1880.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE Deed of Trust, the Trustees of the First Mortgage of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Company have this day drawn the following numbers of First Mortgage Bonds to be paid by said Company, under the terms of the Sinking Fund, on the 1st day of April, 1880, to wit: Nos. 48, 163, 198, 239, 320, 322, 428, 431, 547, 608, 681, 766, 1,109, and 1,118.

JAMES SMOTT,
J. J. CRANE,
Trustees.

The above-numbered First Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the Company's office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, at par, on the 1st day of April, 1880, and interest on the same will cease from that day. The Company will redeem the above bonds at par and accrued interest on presentation on and after this day.

A. DUPRAT, Assistant Treasurer.

WANTED.
ROCHESTER STATE LINE RAILROAD BONDS,
BY
MOLLER & CO.,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

SMALLEY & HONE,
MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
BROKERS,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Buy and sell on margins for investors.

NOTICE.

The First National Bank of Hackensack, N. J., located at Hackensack, in the State of New-Jersey, is closing its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.—Dated Dec. 10, 1879.

A. D. BROWER, Cashier.

W. R. TAYLOR & CO.,
MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Buy and sell on margin, or for investors.
Accounts and correspondence invited.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,

A RAID ON THE GAMBLERS

MR. WHITNEY FAILS TO CATCH THEM.

HIS EFFORTS AND THOSE OF SUPERINTENDENT WALLING FRUSTRATED — TIMELY WARNING GIVEN TO THE GAMBLERS — HOW THE WORK OF FIFTY POLICEMEN WENT FOR NOTHING.

One of the most elaborate plans ever entered into by the New-York Police for the wholesale raiding of gambling "hells" and disreputable houses was carried out, or rather attempted to be carried out, on Saturday night last by D. J. Whitney, of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and Superintendent Walling. From first to last the greatest secrecy was observed, and, but for the timely discovery and "peaching" of some one in the confidence of the Superintendent, the scheme would have proved a complete success. The raiding of "The." Allen's dance-house, in Bleecker-street, the details of which appeared in yesterday's papers, was but a minor incident in the grand series of captures which, if made, would have resulted in the locking up of most of the noted gamblers and heaviest professional players in New-York. At 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, Agent D. J. Whitney, of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, called upon Superintendent Walling, at Police Head-quarters, and was closeted with him for nearly an hour in his private office. Mr. Whitney laid before the Superintendent facts, affidavits, and warrants on which he asked the arrest of the proprietors, employes, and visitors of five of the most noted gambling-houses in the City, viz., Mike Murray's, No. 13 West Twenty-eighth-street; John Daly's, No. 39 West Twenty-ninth-street; the De Groot House, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street; Barney Jackman's, and the notorious game at No. 818 Broadway. It is said that warrants for the Star and Garter and the Haymarket, on Sixth-avenue were also included in the batch. With the view of preventing the facts getting to the ears of the gamblers, it was arranged that the arrests should be made by men from remote precincts, detailed for the purpose. No intimation was given them of the work they were to be engaged in, they being merely notified that they were to meet the Superintendent and Mr. Whitney at a given rendezvous at a certain hour that night. Some of the men were from the Sanitary and Broadway Squads, others were taken from the East Side station-houses, and seven of the number were newly-appointed members—"green hands" from the school of instruction. Over 50 men were engaged altogether. The warrants upon which they were to act had been issued upon the affidavits of two ex-policemen employed by Mr. Whitney, who swore that they had lost money at the respective houses which were to be raided.

Precisely at 10:30 o'clock, while Capt. Byrnes's command were arresting the 300 inmates of the Jardin Mabille, in Bleecker-street, Superintendent Walling and Mr. Whitney met their men by appointment under the gas-light at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue. A dozen yards away was the De Groot House, the first of the half dozen which were to be "pulled." The men were told off in small parties and sent to the neighborhood of each one of the marked houses, with instructions to keep a close watch. Mr. Whitney's idea was to wait until midnight or shortly after, when the houses would be in full blast, and then to make his rounds with a select party, including the Superintendent, enter one house after another, capture all the inmates, impound the money, checks, and gambling tools, and then carry off the prisoners to the nearest Police station. It was to be a grand battue of all the up-town gambling-houses, and only failed because each and every one of the intended victims had been warned beforehand.

The first place visited was the famous game at No. 818 Broadway. A faithful patrolman in citizen's clothes had been keeping watch before the door for an hour or more, his only companion being the grinning negro who kept the door, and who, like everybody else, had got wind of the intended raid. Up stairs the lights were burning and the curtains drawn as usual, but the green cloth, the checks, the ivories, and all the paraphernalia of the game had been removed an hour before. When Superintendent Walling and his select staff of aides arrived it was close on to midnight. The patrolman reported that the people in the house were "mighty shy," but there were probably some of them up stairs in the back parlor rattling the chips. A ring at the door-bell brought out the negro, who grinned from ear to ear when he saw the Superintendent.

"Yer's too late, Boss," he said. "Dere ain't no game round hyer to-night."

"Game! what do you mean?" stammered one of the party.

"I mean de birds has flowed, Boss. If you don't believe me, just look for yourself."

The officer did look, and found that the birds had "flowed" in good earnest. Not a soul was to be seen in the handsome parlors, and a search failed to reveal even so much as a single chip. The Superintendent retired disgusted.

Up town Mr. Whitney had not progressed much better. At John Daly's five-story brown-stone front, in West Twenty-ninth-street, next door to Canary's livery-stable, he had expected to make a rich haul. The game here is a heavy one, and thousands of dollars change hands nightly. When the raiding party arrived, at a few minutes before 12, they found the house deserted by all save the negro door-keeper and a man in a felt hat, who was smoking a pipe in one of the parlors. In answer to a question where the gamblers had gone, the man jerked his thumb significantly over his left shoulder. A search of drawers, buffets, and closets failed to discover either chips or gambling tools. The raiders next attacked Mike Murray's four-story brown-stone house in West Twenty-eighth-street, next door to Kelly & Bliss's. The richly-furnished parlors were untenanted, and even the green baize tables had been smuggled out of sight. At every house they visited, the solitary door-keepers had hard work in keeping their countenances. It is said that while the "raid" was at its height, Murray, Daly, and a few select friends were having a quiet champagne supper in the parlor of the Brower House, drinking the health of Mr. Whitney and his society. At last some one among the raiders suggested that a friend at Police Head-quarters had probably given the gamblers the "grand caution," in which conclusion Mr. Whitney acquiesced. It was determined to wait another night for the service of the warrants, and the 40 or 50 men who had been detailed to make the captures were allowed to go home.

A TIMES reporter called yesterday upon Inspector Dilks, who has charge of the district in which most of the "hells" are situated, and found that officer in a high state of excitement. "I think it an outrage," said the Inspector emphatically, "that this man Whitney should be allowed to make fools of the Police and endanger the interests of justice by his clumsiness. The idea of taking 50 or 100 men out on a service like that! It is a shame that Superintendent Walling should allow himself to be used in such a manner, and it is an insult to the intelligence of the Police force that Whitney should be allowed to dictate its movements in a manner that makes us ridiculous to law-breakers, and to law-abiding citizens as well."

"But, Inspector, are you not in favor of enforcing the law against gambling-houses?"

"If Mr. Whitney will bring his warrants to myself or Inspector Murray," replied Mr. Dilks, "we will see that they are executed. As it is, he comes among the Police with orders issuing from a private, outside organization, which has no real authority, and assumes to direct the paid officers of the City in the performance of their duty. This sort of thing sets the Captains by the ears, makes trouble among the men, and demoralizes the force generally, besides letting the law-breakers escape. If these societies have warrants to execute, why don't they come to us, and intrust us with them? I'd have found his gamblers for him quickly enough, or so would any other officer who would set to work properly. But the quiet arrest and suppression of these men would not suit Mr. Whitney. What he and his society want above all things is notoriety, and the enforcement upon the public of the idea that they and their officers are the sole conservators of law and order. I knew nothing about this affair until after it was all over, but if Superintendent Walling had consulted me about it, I should have advised him to have nothing whatever to do with it. Let Mr. Whitney give his warrants to the proper authorities to execute, and he will find them executed quick enough. But that would not suit his purpose, which is to advertise the Society for the Prevention of Crime. That society is not legally chartered and incorporated, and is a mere private organization without any rightful authority whatever."

"Were you at Police Head-quarters when Mr. Whitney called upon the Superintendent?"

"I was not. I did not get there till night, and, as I said, only heard about Mr. Whitney's bungling 'raid' after it was all over."

Mr. Whitney was found at his store, No. 47 Warren-street, yesterday. He was in his shirt-sleeves, and in even a greater state of mind, if possible, than Inspector Dilks. He said he had nothing to say in reply to the criticisms of certain officers. "Didn't want to handle pitch," were his words. "But I will say this: I am on the track of the person who gave information of this raid to the gamblers, and I intend to have him behind the bars before the week is out."

"Have you any idea who he is?"

"Never mind; I only want to get hold of him, that is all. Now I will not say one word more, though I could put you on the track of a certain person who could tell you the whole story. Stop a minute, though. Mr. Dilks said that this society was not incorporated, did he?" and Mr. Whitney lugged down several books and pamphlets. "Look at that!"

The pamphlets contained records of various Legislative acts incorporating the society, together with certificates signed by the Judges of the Supreme Court and certified to by City officers. The list of incorporators is a formidable one, embracing citizens of great wealth and the highest respectability. Mr. Whitney added that he, as agent of the society, had raided a number of disreputable houses during the week, got 17 indictments, and made numerous arrests. District Attorney Phelps and his assistants were cordially co-operating with them in the work of extirpating crime, and there was every prospect of a goodly number of convictions at the ensuing terms of the criminal courts. "You can tell our critics, on the Police force or off it," added Mr. Whitney, that "we were never more thoroughly in earnest, or more thoroughly backed up by the respectable and responsible classes of the community than now."

It is said that the raid on the big gambling-houses will be renewed at an early date, the warrants against them being still pending. At Mike Murray's and Daly's last night extra precautions were observed, but play was going on as before.

THE GREAT COMBINATION.

HOW AN UNFORESEEN CONTINGENCY NEARLY RESULTED IN ITS FAILURE.

The great Louisville and Nashville and Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad combination, details of which were given in yesterday's TIMES, came near being upset by an unforeseen contingency, and disaster was only averted by resort to the most prompt measures. It appears that under the charter authorizing a certain division of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, the consent of two-thirds of the stockholders is made necessary to ratify any measure. This special clause was unknown to the Louisville and Nashville people, who, having obtained possession of a majority of the stock of the rival road, thought themselves secure, and permitted the story of their purchase to be made public. When the news reached Col. Cole, President of the Nashville and Chattanooga Company, who had not been consulted, and whom the new deal would have deprived of office and authority, he at once saw his opportunity, and, hastening to Chattanooga, telegraphed to a pool of seven New-York Wall-street brokers, which he knew had formed a few days ago, and had purchased 60,000 shares of the company's stock (par value $25) at 90 to 92 per cent., on the supposition that the contemplated deal would advance the price still further. He briefly disclosed to them the situation, and asked them to hold on to the stock at all hazards and everything would be well. Meantime, however, the stock began to decline rapidly, to the great dismay of the pool, on the disclosure of what had been accomplished. Col. Cole's information was a godsend to them, albeit he did not offer to take the stock off their hands, for it showed them how they might extricate themselves from their predicament, not only without loss but at a profit. They went at once to the Louisville and Nashville representatives and laid the matter before them, offering to sell the stock in their possession at 95. Telegrams of inquiry were hastily dispatched to the South, and answers were received confirming Col. Cole's statements. The Louisville and Nashville people needed 40,000 shares to give them two-thirds of the capital outstanding, and there was no other for sale except that which was held in the hands of their enemies, the supporters of Col. Cole, and an inconsiderable quantity owned by private speculators. They offered the pool their own terms for the requisite number of shares. The offer was refused. An answer was returned that it must be all or nothing. This the Louisville and Nashville people would not agree to, and they made an attempt to frighten the pool by going into the market and vigorously hammering the stock down. They succeeded in forcing it to 80 per cent., and managed to secure 5,000 shares at 83 per cent., but 3 o'clock came, and they were still 35,000 shares short. In this dilemma they were forced to reopen negotiations with the pool, and a meeting was arranged for 8 o'clock last evening in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, where the entire 60,000 shares were transferred to the Louisville and Nashville interest at 95 per cent., giving them 25,000 shares more than the requisite two-thirds of the capital of the Nashville and Chattanooga Road, and placing the success of the combination beyond peradventure. Poor Col. Cole continued to pour telegrams into the offices of the pool brokers all day, advising them to stand firm. His last dispatch, received after 3 P. M., read, "Hold the fort. I have the key to the situation." Louisville and Nashville stock, after opening at 118 yesterday, advanced to 121 and subsequently fell to 110½.

THE CALIFORNIA PIONEERS.

ANNUAL DINNER AND REUNION OF OLD ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

Yesterday was the thirty-second anniversary of the discovery of gold at Sutter's saw-mill, in the Sacramento Valley, and the survivors of the Army and Navy in the United States service on the coast of California during the years 1846, 1847, and 1848 met at the Sturtevant House last night to celebrate the event with the Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California, who had their annual dinner at the same well-known hostelry. There were present the aged President of the society—Gen. John A. Sutter, Rear-Admiral George F. Emmons, of the United States Navy; Gen. John B. Frisbie, J. Sherwood, Joseph Evans, James E. Nuttman, William H. Rogers, Francis D. Clark, Jacob J. Schoonmaker, and others of Stevenson's regiment, New-York Volunteers; Rear Admiral Fabius Stanley, Commodore Edward M. Yard, Commodore Homer C. Blake, Capt. Earl English, Commander William M. Gamble, Gen. Charles K. Graham, John W. Trowbridge, representing the United States Navy; Justice E. O. Perrin, of the Court of Appeals; James S. Sutton, Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, H. G. Hull, George V. Ammerman, William H. Maxwell, James C. Eadie, John Sickels, Demas Strong, Gen. Thomas W. Sweeny, Gen. Thomas D. Johns, William C. Annan, and many others. The Messrs. Leland decorated the dining-hall in unique style for the dinner. The national flag and the representative banner of the society concealed the wall at one end of the room, and between every window was an inscription recalling the Territorial days of California and the camp-life of the Argonauts. A short business meeting was held by the Pioneers before the dinner, and it was agreed that the annual meeting should be postponed until Monday evening, Feb. 9. At 8 o'clock Gen. Gilson took Gen. Sutter's arm and headed a procession into the dining-room, the band playing the "Turkish Patrol." The party opened the dinner by singing the Doxology, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow." After coffee and cigars had been served, Gen. Sutter rose and briefly welcomed the guests of the evening. Then Gen. Gilson delivered the opening address, in which he reviewed the early history of the events they were celebrating. Then the Secretary read letters of regret from Vice-Admiral Rowan, Rear-Admirals Worden, Livingston, and Selfridge, Commodore Nicholson, Gen. E. F. Beale, Gen. John C. Fremont, Commander Meade, and Gen. W. T. Sherman. Gen. Sherman in his letter said: "California has almost realized the Grecian fable of Aphrodite, the Goddess of Love and Beauty, who came forth the perfect woman from the foam of the sea. With her majestic harbors and cities, with her gold glittering in the Western sunlight, her luxury and extravagances rivaling the oldest cities of the earth, with her fruits and flowers gladdening the eye of the most refined, and with railroads and telegraphs everywhere, California stands forth to-day the envy of mankind. No wonder, then, that those who remember her as a poor subjugated Mexican Province, when bread had to be imported from Chili, and Guaymas, *tortillas de maiz y trigo*, and *carne seca*, were the best to be had; when a traveler from Monterey to Sutter's Fort required 10 days for the journey, and had to carry his own food on his horse or mule, sleep by the roadside on his saddle-blanket wrapped in his *serape*, and swim all the intervening rivers—no wonder that we, who remember these things, should assemble in New-York to bear testimony to the American energy which has worked out this grand transformation. Therefore, although I cannot be with you in body, I beg you will consider me as present in spirit."

The first toast, "To the President of the United States," was responded to by Mr. Beverly C. Sanders. The Hon. Demas Strong responded to the toast, "The State of California," and other toasts were responded to as follows: "Gen. Sutter, the Patriot Pioneer of the Pacific," responded to by Joseph E. Spinney; "The Army and Navy," Gen. Joseph W. Revere, who was a Lieutenant on the United States ship Portsmouth in 1846; "The Memory of our Departed Associates and Fellow-Pioneers—Hooker and Marshall," Gen. Thomas D. Johns; "The Pioneer Press of California," Col. Edward C. Kemble; "The Women of the Early Days of California," Judge E. O. Perrin. During the progress of the dinner the "Song of the Argonauts" and "The Land We Adore" were sung by Herman Trost and H. B. Humphries, the members of the society joining in the chorus. It was late when the assemblage broke up.

A SCHOONER LOST AT SEA

CUT DOWN BY AN UNKNOWN BARK.

HOW THE LIZZIE MORRIS BECAME A WRECK, AND HOW SHE LOST HER CAPTAIN—THE CREW RESCUED BY THE BRIG EXCELSIOR.

The brig Excelsior, which arrived from Cape Haytien yesterday, with a cargo of logwood, brought the crew of the schooner Lizzie Morris, which was run down off Cape Hatteras on the night of Jan. 7 by an unknown bark, which immediately proceeded on her way, regardless of the cries for help from those on board the injured vessel. Several months since the Lizzie Morris sailed from Advocate, Nova Scotia, for Demerara, under the command of Capt. George Morris, with a cargo of potatoes. Upon her arrival at Demerara she was unloaded, and a return cargo of old iron, consigned to Cotton & Haley, of Boston, was taken on board. She sailed on the 19th of December, and met with good weather until the beginning of January. The 5th and 6th were very stormy days, but on the 7th the weather moderated. At 6 o'clock that evening Harry Clark, one of the sailors, took the wheel. The vessel was sailing close to the wind. In a few moments he observed a vessel bearing down on them. Her red light could be plainly seen. Capt. Morris's attention was attracted to the stranger, which they at first thought was a steam-ship. The Captain eased off the main sheet, and told Clark to put his helm hard up. The approaching vessel was about 600 yards distant, but to all appearances had not observed the schooner, although the side lights of the latter were burning brightly. As she came nearer, the strange vessel was discovered to be a bark of about 700 tons, sailing with the wind free, and, according to all rules of navigation, it was her duty to make way for the schooner, which was going close to the wind. The Captain ran excitedly forward, and hailed the bark, crying: "Look out there or you will sink us!" But that vessel paid no attention to the warning. The rest of the schooner's crew, who had been passing the dog-watch in the cabin, rushed excitedly on deck and joined the Captain in his shouts. Their cries, however, had no effect upon the bark, which seemed determined to run them down. A moment later there was a terrific crash. Both masts of the schooner, with the sails attached, went by the board, having been carried away close to the deck. The man at the wheel had left his place and gone forward on the starboard side to the lee of the foremast, in order to avoid the falling spars. She had been struck on the port side just abaft of the fore-rigging by the bark's stem, and the railing at that point was badly torn. The iron stanchions, however, had prevented the stem of the bark from cutting a hole in the side of the schooner. She had listed violently to one side when she was struck, and when she was again on an even keel the Captain was missing. A search among the débris failed to reveal his body. Seaman Clark went forward, and, looking over the side, discovered Capt. Morris floating with the gaff topsail clewline twined about his body. The Captain was taken on board in an almost unconscious condition, and by that time the bark which had caused the damage had got under way, paying no attention to the cries for help which came from the schooner.

When the crew had given up all hopes of being taken off the wreck by the bark, it was found that Capt. Morris was dying. It was supposed he had attempted to jump on board of the bark, but had fallen between the two vessels. One of his arms had been crushed to pieces and was hanging by the skin only. There was a deep wound on the top of his head, which had been laid completely open. As death approached, he became more conscious, and murmured a few prayers. He died an hour after the collision occurred. Under the direction of Mr. Deming, the mate, the crew cut away the masts, and most of the débris was cleared from the decks. The sails were left hanging over the sides, and acted as drags, keeping the vessel up to the wind. She drifted helplessly about in this condition during the night, with her bows pointing to westward. Only one small spar had been left on board, and it was impossible to rig jury-masts. None of the crew cared to turn in, and the men remained on deck keeping an anxious look-out. At midnight a bark, heading in the same direction with them, was sighted. Signals of distress were set, and attempts were made to attract the attention of the stranger. The latter at first answered the signals, but soon passed on, although she must have observed the helpless condition of the schooner. Her crew were greatly disappointed at this exhibition of heartlessness, but fortunately the vessel was not leaking, and they kept up their hopes. At daylight the body of Capt. Morris was placed in a blanket, with weights to make it sink, and after a burial service had been read by the mate, it was thrown into the sea. The dead master was a fine navigator, and was but 38 years old. His men speak of him in the highest terms. He had been married only a few weeks before he sailed from Advocate. Shortly after 6 o'clock on the morning after the collision, a vessel, which proved to be the brig Excelsior, was seen approaching them. When she was hove to near by a boat was lowered from that vessel and rowed to the schooner. The boat of the schooner was also launched, and her crew abandoned her.

Capt. Mayor, of the Excelsior, says that early on the morning of the 8th, in latitude 33° 50′ and longitude 74° 20′, he observed a dismasted vessel to leeward. He ran down to her, and found her to be the schooner Lizzie Morris. He went on board, and, finding that she was not leaking, he decided to take her in tow. At 10 o'clock the brig got under way. She kept the Morris in tow until daybreak on the 9th, when it was blowing a heavy gale. The hawser then parted, and the Captain decided to leave the wreck to its fate. The brig was moored at the foot of Thirty-third-street, North River, yesterday afternoon. To-day Trustern Deming, mate; James Parsons, cook, and Harry W. Clark, Jerome Lovely, and William Grant, seamen, who comprised the crew of the ill-fated schooner, will go before the British Consul, who will send them to their homes. The Lizzie Morris was a small, well-built vessel of 63 tons measurement, and hailed from Parrsboro, Nova Scotia. She was almost new, having been launched at Advocate in July, 1878. Her last survey was held at this port in May last. Mr. A. Morris, the father of the dead Captain, was her principal owner. In the excitement of the moment none of the crew observed the unknown bark which ran them down closely enough to give a general description of her.

Capt. Garner, of the brig Phantom, which arrived from Maccio yesterday, says that he sailed Dec. 1, but his pumps getting out of order, he put into the Barbados, and had them repaired. The Phantom sailed again on the 28th. At 9 P. M. on Jan. 12, in latitude 34° 55′ and longitude 71° 39′, she passed a wreck, which was floating with its decks almost at the water's edge, and with its masts entirely gone. It was probably the abandoned wreck of the Lizzie Morris. The bark Kestrel, which arrived from Curacoa yesterday, passed the mast, the top-mast, and boom of a vessel standing some 15 feet out of the water in latitude 39° and longitude 74° 6′. The depth of water was 20 fathoms, and the spars evidently belonged to a sunken wreck. They appeared to have been there but a short time.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET MEN.

A meeting of the Washington and West Washington Marketmen's Protective Society was held in Smith & McNell's Hotel yesterday afternoon, the President, James Kay, in the chair. After some informal discussion, an Executive Committee of 15 was appointed, who were instructed to do all in their power to secure to the farmers the right to bring their wagons back from the Gansevoort Market to Washington Market; to consider the question of the advisability of building new structures on the present site of Washington Market, and to take all proper measures to reform the abuses in the internal management of the market. A letter from H. K. & F. B. Thurber was read, encouraging the marketmen in their endeavors to have the farmers allowed to return to Washington Market, and declaring that the property-owners in the vicinity were as much interested in the question as the marketmen themselves. Mr. Nix said that in order to secure the object desired, the co-operation of the marketmen, property-owners, and farmers was necessary. The marketmen had no wish to force any farmer to take his stand at Washington Market, but they did claim that farmers who wished to make that their head-quarters should have the right to do so. The Mayor and Common Council should be petitioned by the marketmen, the real estate owners, and the farmers to grant this privilege. Upon the suggestion of Mr. Nix, the Secretary was authorized to confer with the property-owners and farmers on the subject, and the meeting then adjourned.

THE JUVENILE DELINQUENT SOCIETY.

The report of the Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1879, has been published. It shows that the number of children in the House on the 1st of January, 1879, was 908; that there had been received during nine months of the year 1879, 470; making a total of 1,378; that there have been indentured and discharged during the nine months 609, number remaining in the House Oct. 1, 1879, 773. The receipts of the past year have been as follows: From Controller of the State, $58,325 91; from Board of Education, $5,626 59; from labor, $24,988 77; from theatre licenses, $17,208 34; from sale of unused articles, $492 91; from board of inmates committed by United States court, $379 22; from salary returned, $50; total, $106,976 74. The expenditures for the same period were $107,813 10. The two largest items in this were for provisions and salaries, $28,736 being expended for the former and $28,173 for the latter. The managers solicit the Legislature for an increased appropriation.

THE TRINITY CHURCH ESTATES.

COL. S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER ELECTED CONTROLLER TO SUCCEED THE LATE GEN. DIX.

On Monday, Jan. 12, the Vestrymen of Trinity Church met and elected Col. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, of the Twelfth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., as Controller, to succeed the late Gen. John A. Dix. Since the death of Gen. Dix, Mr. G. M. Ogden, one of the counsel of the corporation, has performed the duties of Controller. There were many applicants for the position from members of Trinity Church high in standing in the business and social community, but after a careful canvass of all claims, the Vestry conferred the responsible position upon Col. Cruger, who was not an applicant, and who does not even belong to the church. He is not yet 36 years old, and is a member of the Church of the Transfiguration, popularly known as the "Little Church Around the Corner." Col. Cruger is a member of the old Van Rensselaer family, his mother being a daughter of Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany. His father was John Church Cruger, a lawyer by profession, but whose ample fortune allowed him to live as a private gentleman, at his country seat on Cruger's Island, in the Hudson, just above Tarrytown. Mr. Cruger died last November, and was buried in the family vault in Trinity Church-yard. Col. Cruger was born in this City May 9, 1844. When a mere babe, however, he was taken to his father's residence on Cruger's Island, and here he remained until he was 12 years of age. In 1856 he was sent to Europe, and remained there five years to perfect his education. In 1861 he returned to this country, and on Oct. 11, 1862, he joined the One Hundred and Fiftieth New-York Regiment, with a commission as First Lieutenant. His regiment joined the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg July 2, 1863, and took part in the battle of that and the following day, in which Lieut. Cruger distinguished himself for his bravery, and received honorable mention from his commanding officer. In August of the same year he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment, which, in October, was ordered to the West. During the Winter of 1863–4 the regiment was stationed along the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. In the Spring of 1864 the One Hundred and Fiftieth was transferred to the Twentieth Army Corps, and took part in Sherman's campaign. At the battle of Resaca, Col. Cruger was twice dangerously wounded. He was then in command of Company F of the regiment, which occupied the extreme left of the line, and repelled several charges. It was in the first of these that Col. Cruger was wounded. His injuries were considered so dangerous that, when sent back to Chattanooga, after the battle, the Secretary of War sent him a discharge. He came home, but upon his recovery, immediately re-enlisted, was restored to his rank as Adjutant, and rejoined his regiment at Atlanta, in October, 1864. Before his regiment left Atlanta he was made Captain for his bravery at Resaca. He followed Sherman in his grand march to the sea, and in February, 1865, was appointed Chief of Ordnance, First Division, Twentieth Corps, Gen. A. S. Williams commanding. In this position he served until the close of the war, when he was brevetted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel for his bravery and services in the Sherman campaign. The young soldier returned full of honors, and at once joined the Twelfth Regiment of the National Guard of this State, being brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel by Gov. Fenton.

In 1867, Col. Cruger entered into business as a real estate agent, taking an office at No. 182 Grand-street. On the 12th of December, 1877, he was elected Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment, a position which he still holds. The office to which he has been elected has a salary attached to it of $8,000 a year.

THE MEIRHOEFFER MURDER.

OPENING OF THE TRIAL OF THE ACCUSED MAN AND WOMAN.

The trial of Frank Lammens and Margaret Meirhoeffer for the murder of John Meirhoeffer, in West Orange, N. J., on the 9th of October last, was begun yesterday in the Essex County (N. J.) Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judges Depue, Meeker, and Tichenor. County Prosecutor Abeel appeared for the State, Charles Borcherling for Lammens, and W. B. Guild, Jr., for Mrs. Meirhoeffer. The prisoners were brought down from jail and placed in one of the jury-rooms. At 10:35 the Prosecutor moved the case of the State against Margaret Meirhoeffer and Frand Lammens, and then began calling a long list of witnesses. At 10:40 the prisoners were brought into court, the room being crowded to suffocation. Lammens was very quiet, but looked pale and greatly frightened. Mrs. Meirhoeffer showed no trace of emotion on her pale and sallow features. Mr. Borcherling moved to quash the first count of the indictment against Lammens on the ground that there is no allegation that John Meirhoeffer was alive at the time the wound was inflicted. He also alleged that the count was absurd, as it alleged that two persons discharged the guns. Judge Depue denied the motion to quash, stating that the counts were a mere matter of form, and within the provision of the statute that allows an amendment when the form is defective. The jurors were then called, and a jury obtained after Lammens's counsel had challenged 16, Mrs. Meirhoeffer's counsel 14, and the State 2. Maps of the Meirhoeffer house and its surroundings were then displayed, when the Prosecutor opened for the State. He recounted all the circumstances of the shooting, claiming that it was one of the most extraordinary and most dreadful cases ever brought to the notice of a jury in Essex County. He ridiculed the idea that Mrs. Meirhoeffer had been controlled by fear of Lammens, and insisted that she stood at the head of the stairs and that Lammens did the shooting at her instigation. Harrison Von Duyne and David Young, two surveyors, were the first witnesses called, and testified to making maps of the premises. County Physician Hewlett testified to making the post-mortem, and that deceased was within two feet of the pistol at the time of its discharge. Constable W. S. Kendall was the next witness. He testified to knowing Meirhoeffer and being present with the officer from Orange when the body was found in the cellar. When he entered the house, Mrs. Meirhoeffer caught him by the shoulder and told him the man was getting out of a rear window. She denied all knowledge of the whereabouts of the body. She told witness that he would find the pistol in a satchel in Lammens's room. Subsequently witness found some money in a bag in the house. The cross-examination of Kendall was then commenced, and the court adjourned before it was completed.

PILOTS ON THE FULTON FERRY.

ACTION OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNION FERRY COMPANY.

The Directors of the Union Ferry Company met yesterday morning at the company's office, foot of Fulton-street, Brooklyn, to take action on the report submitted by the Managing Directors in reference to the death of Pilot White. The report, after narrating the circumstances of the death of Pilot White, continued: "To allay all apprehensions of the disastrous consequences which might attend the recurrence of a similar event, orders were given without delay to place with each pilot one of the two deck hands which are on every boat while running, until some permanent arrangement could be made to serve the same purpose. We now propose that suitable men, accustomed to boating and capable of steering, be appointed, one to each pilot, whose duty it shall be to be in the wheel-house while crossing, and at other times while on duty to see that the cabins are properly cleaned, heated, and ventilated. We also propose that they be furnished with licenses as policemen, and thus be serviceable in maintaining proper order on all our boats at all times, but especially in the night season, when the disorderly element in both cities is most active. It is proper to state that no danger exists in respect to the sudden death or illness of our engineers, as the firemen, who are always close at hand, are capable of handling the engines, and are instructed to observe the signal bells in order that, if not duly answered by the engineer, and any emergency demanding it, they may act in their stead." The report was unanimously adopted, and a resolution was passed authorizing the Managing Directors to appoint the additional men as proposed in the report.

THE MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION.

The Martha Washington reception of St. John's Guild, at the Academy of Music to-night, promises to be one of the most attractive festive gatherings we have had. The demand for tickets and boxes yesterday was very active. The tableau of Franklin's Reception at the Court of France will be presented at 10 o'clock. Great care has been taken to make this a beautiful and historic representation of the scene of 1778. The Grand Court Quadrille will be one of the tableaux. The best class of our citizens will be present to see the historical picture, and to look upon or take part in the dancing which is to follow. The Sea-side Nursery will doubtless have the substantial benefit it deserves.

A MISSING GIRL FOUND.

Sunday night Mrs. Henry Baerer, wife of a sculptor who is at present in Europe, reported at Police Head-quarters that her daughter Augusta, aged 15, who suffered from heart disease, had not returned home to No. 222 East Nineteenth-street. At Mrs. Baerer's request, a general alarm, describing her daughter, was sent out. Miss Baerer was found in a hospital yesterday, she having been seized with palpitation of the heart and taken there. Mrs. Baerer said last night that her daughter had been brought home, and was better. She characterized as "wholly untrue" the sensational accounts published of the disappearance of Miss Baerer.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors, by Morris D. Meyers to Robert L. Wensley, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

The United States frigate Constellation arrived at this port yesterday. She is commanded by Capt. John Lee Davies, and carries 244 men.

THE TIMES has received $2 from "Englishman" for the aid of the lady whose story was told by herself in yesterday's TIMES, over the signature "Denone."

A lecture in behalf of the Cuban cause will be delivered by Señor Jose Marti, of Havana, in Steck Hall, No. 11 East Fourteenth-street, near University-place, Saturday evening next.

The New-York Caledonian Club will celebrate, with considerable ceremony, the anniversary of the birthday of Robert Burns, at their rooms, Nos. 8 and 10 Horatio-street, next Monday night.

A man giving his name as Henry W. Abbott was yesterday held by Justice Bixby, in the Tombs Police Court, for selling lottery tickets at No. 319 Broadway. The arrest was made under a warrant issued by Superintendent Walling.

A petition has been presented to the Board of Aldermen, requesting that body to authorize the construction of a ferry from some point on the North River to Thirty-sixth-street, Brooklyn. It is to be known as the New-York and Green-Wood Ferry.

Three hundred and ninety-six immigrants were landed at Castle Garden since Saturday. The City of Berlin, from Liverpool, brought 182; the Anchoria, from Glasgow, 119; the Donau, from Bremen, 85, and the Cornwall, from Bristol, 10.

The United States Government has commenced suit against James D. Baird to recover damages to the extent of $20,000 for importations of hatter's plush made by him at undervaluations. Baird has filed an answer denying the allegation of the complaint.

The Irish Relief Committee, of which Henry L. Hoguet, of the Emigrant Savings Bank, is Treasurer, and Judge Charles P. Daly Chairman, have forwarded to the Lord Mayor of Dublin a draft for £1,600 toward relieving the present distress in Ireland.

The Board of Street Openings will meet in the Mayor's office to-morrow, to consider the propriety of authorizing the opening of Washington-street from Little West Twelfth-street to Fourteenth-street, so as to run parallel with Ninth and Tenth avenues.

The Grand Jury yesterday heard the complaint of Capt. Byrnes and his officers against "The." Allen's dance-house, in Bleecker-street. An indictment for keeping a disorderly house was found against the proprietors, whose names are unknown to the Jury.

Sixteen yacht clubs, representing New-England, the inland lake fleet, and New-York and vicinity, have signified their willingness to send delegates to the National Yachting Association. A date in the latter part of February will probably be selected on which to meet for organization.

A Coroner's investigation in the case of Mary Brooke dispelled the belief that she was a respectable innocent girl abandoned by her lover. It was ascertained that she had led an abandoned life in Philadelphia, was terribly diseased, and took morphine habitually. Mrs. Sherwood will bury her.

It is said that Mayor Cooper will renominate the candidates for various offices whose names he sent to the last Board of Aldermen, and transmit them to the present board for confirmation at their regular meeting to-day. If this should be done, the indications are that the nominations will be laid over.

Edward Carroll, implicated with the brothers John and Edward Brady in the business of illicit distilling at Fort Lee, being unable to give bail for his appearance, was yesterday taken to Trenton from this City on a warrant of removal, and delivered to the custody of the United States authorities there.

After to-day passengers from this City to Boston by the Stonington Line will not leave the boat to take the cars at Stonington until 4 A. M. instead of at 2:45 A. M., as heretofore. This arrangement will enable travelers by this line to get a good night's rest while on the Sound on the way to Boston.

Alfred L. Follen, the clerk who was charged by Isaac W. England, Assignee of the late Frank Leslie, with having embezzled the funds of the concern received for advertising, waived examination yesterday, and Justice Otterbourg required him to give $1,500 bail for trial. The required security was given, and Follen was released from custody.

Miss Catherine L. Wolfe received a large assemblage of guests at her residence, No. 13 Madison-avenue, from 4 to 7 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The decorations of palms, ferns, and floral exotics produced a fine effect in the hall and parlors of the spacious Madison-avenue mansion, and the list of guests embraced the representatives of our best society.

The following officers were elected at yesterday's session of the I. O. F. S. of I.: Grand Master—Benjamin Blumenthal; First Deputy—Julius Harburger; Second Deputy—Elias Berla; Grand Secretary—H. I. Goldsmith; Treasurer—Raphael Lehman; Members of the General Committee—Herman Stiefel, Aaron Stern, Bernard Rothenberg, and Isaac Lichtenberg.

The sub-committee of 24, of the Irving Hall Democratic Executive Committee, met last evening at Irving Hall, ex-Senator John Fox in the Chair, and adopted a call for primaries for the new General Committee, which will be submitted to the Executive Committee for its approval next Thursday evening. A resolution was also adopted asking the State Committee to fill the vacancies now existing in that body.

A course of four lectures will be given by Prof. John Fiske, in Chickering Hall, on the evenings of Jan. 21, 24, 28, and 31, on "America's Place in History." These lectures have been delivered with marked success in London, Boston, Brooklyn, and other places. Mr. Fiske does not travel in the old and beaten paths. His views of the history of America are as novel as they are truthful.

Henry Wilson, the barber, who was shot by Edward Scannell on the 24th of December last, was able to leave Bellevue Hospital yesterday for the first time since he was wounded. He was taken before Justice Smith, in the Harlem Police Court, by Capt. Murphy, of the Twenty-first Precinct, where he swore to an affidavit charging Scannell with shooting him. Scannell was present, and was held in $3,000 bail for trial in the General Sessions.

The Electric Boat and Athletic Club has changed its name, and on the 13th inst. was incorporated as the Falcon Boat and Athletic Club. Its newly-elected officers are: President—R. Berger; Vice-President—J. Horn; Recording and Corresponding Secretary—H. H. Feldmann, Jr.; Financial Secretary—H. G. Peters; Treasurer—G. J. Cary; Captain—O. Berger; Lieutenant—R. Bolmann; Trustees—A. Elskhoff, F. C. Feldmann, and R. Hofmann.

Henry T. Thursley, the discharged door-keeper of the Thalia Theatre, on the Bowery, who a few nights since shot at Mr. Victor Helly, Treasurer of the theatre, the ball passing through that gentleman's hat, was arraigned in the General Sessions Court yesterday, on a charge of felonious assault with intent to kill. Being without counsel, Judge Gildersleeve assigned Mr. Charles Steckler to look after the prisoner's interests. The case was set down for Thursday next. Counsel has announced that his defense will be insanity.

BROOKLYN.

In the City Court, yesterday, Margaret Nichols, residing in Elm-place, brought suit to recover $5,000 under the Civil Damages act, against F. S. Sigrist, a Fulton-street liquor-dealer, who, she claimed, sold her husband, an engineer employed in New-York, liquor, after being warned by plaintiff that Mr. Nichols was a habitual drunkard. The jury gave plaintiff a verdict for $110.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. The newly-elected President, Alderman Black, having recovered from his illness, occupied the chair for the first time. He has not yet appointed the standing committees. A resolution was passed directing the Board of City Works to enter into a contract for the erection of a monument over the grave of the victims of the Brooklyn Theatre fire at a cost not exceeding $1,000.

Primaries to elect delegates to the Democratic General Committee (McLaughlin branch) were held last evening in the several wards, and in the five county towns. The Boss controlled the Inspectors, and those who were disposed to rebel against dictation realizing that the primaries were a farce, offered no organized opposition, at least so far as the voting in the city was concerned. In the town of Gravesend a determined fight was made against the Boss's nominees by the country Democrats, but at midnight the result had not been determined.

It was rumored, yesterday, that an indictment was about being preferred against Alderman Philip Casey, of the Tenth Ward, on the ground that he has violated the law by taking the oath of office as an Alderman when he was not a citizen. The law requires that a naturalized citizen shall be a citizen for two years before he is eligible for the office of Alderman. It is claimed that Casey was not naturalized, although a long time in this country, until 1878. Alderman Casey says he was naturalized seven or eight years ago. He was elected as an Independent, but has since gone over to Boss McLaughlin, and he claims that the threatened indictment is an attempt to frighten him into acting with the Republicans.

Col. Julius W. Adams, who was Chief Engineer during the time when some of the most glaring frauds were perpetrated in this city by the old Board of City Works, was yesterday reinstated in his old position, Mr. Robert Van Buren having been removed for that purpose. Adams was removed in response to an imperious demand of public opinion, when the board passed, some years ago, from the control of the Ring. He was restored yesterday by the votes of "Fred" Massey and "Jake" Worth. Since Worth was summarily and ignominiously kicked out of the Republican Party by the Republican General Committee, he is doing all in his power to curry favor with "Boss" McLaughlin in order that he may have an influential friend when the public service is purified by his removal from office.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Robert Bellew, of Tuckahoe, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, proprietor of the Eagle Hotel at that village, while in the marble quarry a little north of the village, was accidentally caught between a heavy truck and a rock, and received a rupture of the bladder from which he died on Sunday afternoon. He was 55 years of age.

On Sunday afternoon the evergreen trimmings at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, at Mount Kisco, Westchester County, caught fire from some candles, which were burning on the altar, and before the flames were extinguished about $250 worth of damage was done. The Bible and altar trimmings were consumed. It occurred after the church service.

NEW-JERSEY.

District Attorney McGill stated yesterday that the Smith-Bennett case would positively be commenced to-day.

Patrick Sullivan, of No. 110 Henry-street, New-York, employed as a stevedore at the Eagle Dock, Hoboken, was fatally injured yesterday by a bale of goods falling upon him.

Thomas Shaeffer, Central Railroad telegrapher at Bergen Point, fell from a train about a month ago and broke his knee-pan. He was removed to St. Michael's Hospital, at Newark, where he died on Sunday from "hospital erysipelas."

A 6-year old son of Thomas F. McKirgan, of Newark, attempted to cross the track of the Erie Railroad, yesterday morning, when he was struck by a freight train that was being "drilled," and his head crushed so that he died in a few minutes. His mother, who was with him, was powerless to save him. They were on their way to New-York to meet the father.

THE PRINCE-STREET TRAGEDY.

Yesterday, a general alarm was sent out from Police Head-quarters describing the watch which is missing from the room which was occupied by Annie Downey, who was murdered at No. 111 Prince-street. It is a small double-cased lady's gold watch, with a brass opera-chain with a tassel and slide. The watch was made by A. Belle, of Geneva, and was numbered 38,491. During the day Coroner Knox conferred with Capt. McDonnell, who visited Superintendent Walling. It was reported that nothing new was discovered, but that the suicide theory had been abandoned, and that it was believed that the wounds on the woman's head were made with the butt of a pistol. Coroner Knox took further evidence in the case yesterday. Blanche Schmidt, the keeper of the resort in which the murder was committed, said that about 6:15 o'clock a man who spoke roughly visited Annie. Mrs. Schmidt heard him say, "Have you any pistols in the house?" Mrs. Schmidt went to the hall door, and said, "Don't speak so; you frighten me." Annie said, "Oh, don't be frightened Mrs. Blanche; he's only in fun." The man appeared to be an Irishman, 35 or 38 years old. He had a dark mustache, dark hair and eyes, and wore a brown overcoat and a flat-topped, stiff felt hat. Mrs. Schmidt said she believed that this man made an engagement to return during the evening.

A FATAL FAMILY QUARREL.

The death of Elijah Nash, at the City Hospital, Brooklyn, from the effect of a stab wound received at the hands of his brother-in-law, Stephen Meeker, was telegraphed to the Police Central Office, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Nash was a coachman, employed by a gentleman living in the outskirts of Brooklyn. On the morning of the stabbing he paid a visit to his mother, who resides in the tenement-house No. 47 Prince-street, Brooklyn. Nash had been drinking before he reached the house, and while he was sleeping off the effects of the liquor in his mother's apartments, his brother-in-law, Stephen Meeker, who lived in the same house, and who also had been drinking, got into a quarrel with James Nash, a brother of the dead man. During the progress of the row Elijah Nash woke up and ran into the hallway. According to James Nash, Elijah was stabbed by Meeker with a pair of shears just as he stumbled into the hall-way. Meeker claims that Elijah Nash cut him on the fingers with a knife, and that James Nash attacked him with a poker. Elijah Nash, after being stabbed, was taken to the City Hospital. Coroner Simms called soon afterward to take the injured man's ante-mortem statement, but Nash had just been given some medicine, and was not in a condition to talk. The stabbing occurred on Tuesday of last week, and the wounded man improved steadily until Friday last, when peritonitis set in. He was kept from that time until his death under the influence of opiates to allay the pain, and for that reason died without making an ante-mortem statement. Coroner Simms has not yet fixed the time for the inquest.

SUFFOCATED BY COAL-GAS.

Hezekiah Wade and his son Oliver, who reside at Summit, N. J., were found dead in bed on Sunday. Mrs. Wade, who is a nurse, was away from home at the time with her daughter, and Mr. Wade and the boy were alone in the house at the time. When Mrs. Wade returned on Sunday afternoon she found the house locked up, and was told by the neighbors of whom she inquired that neither her husband nor son had been seen since Thursday night. The house was then broken into and both were found dead in bed. An investigation showed that they had been suffocated by coal-gas.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Gallia, from Liverpool.—R. L. Anderson, Dr. H. A. Armstrong, W. H. Beatty, Miss Borck, E. H. Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Calder, James Calder, E. C. Calm, Mr. Castleton, W. H. Dennem, Mr. and Mrs. M. Delfosse, E. J. Edwards, Miss Annie Edwards, Charles Fairchild, C. H. Flowers, W. H. Gorow, Alexander Gibb, Mrs. S. R. Gibbons, Master Gibbons, A. Giles, Mrs. De Haven, Miss De Haven, Miss A. M. Healey, the Rev. W. Hill, Mrs. Hill, John Houston, Mrs. L. R. Hull, Mr. Hurtado, L. K. Kellogg, Mrs. W. G. McKenzie, G. Lefevre, D. A. Lindsay, Edward Hart Lynde, the Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Thomas Mather, Mrs. S. Miller, Mr. Mortimer, Henry Norwell, D. J. Oliver, Miss M. Oliver, James Patterson, Mr. Perkins, W. K. Purves, H. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Richards, Miss Helen L. Richards, Miss Alice A. Richards, Master D. C. Richards, J. E. Sewall, Mr. Smith, Mr. Shackelton, Mrs. Sheffield, Henry Steiner, Mr. and Mrs. C. Stewart, Mrs. J. E. Stone and infant, W. Sturzberg, A. W. Watson, Moses Williams, Jr., Mrs. Williams, J. B. Whitney.

In steam-ship Anchoria, from Glasgow.—Oliver H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Bergen, the Rev. Marcus D. Buell, Mrs. S. V. Buell, William K. Cooper, Mrs. Ewing, Harry Hutcheson, Miss Macdonald, John Nelson, the Rev. John O'Dowd, Daniel O'Doherty, John Adams, Charles Brown, Christina Brown, James Crawford, Stewart Dunlop, August Zennermann, Sally Florsheim, Mrs. Jameson, James Innes, Solomon Muller, Hord Muller, Hugh Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Sawyers and child, John Urie, Walter A. Varian, Johann Weith, Charles Todd.

In steam-ship Niagara, from Havana.—Arturo Gomez del Valle, Ramon Srudra, Edward Westre, Jose Parcual, Angel Balla, Eusebio Bjoera, W. W. Wilkinson, John B. Oltman, Samuel W. Patton, R. Mavros, H. A. Smith, Jose Broco y Brtansourt, Ramon Garcia, John Gutridge, Antonio Blanco, Frank Butler, S. H. Panman.

In steam-ship Bahama, from Trinidad and Windward Islands.—G. Poeschel, F. H. Nichols, William Harvey, W. Stewart, Mrs. J. Fulton, A. Harswig, Mr. and Mrs. S. Alexander, E. Fleurot.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:20 | Sun sets......5:03 | Moon sets...1:41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy Hook...1:25	Gov. Island...2:14	Hell Gate...3:36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..................MONDAY, JAN. 19.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships C. Comstock, Saunders, Orient, Long Island, Rackett & Co.; Guy Mannering, (Br.,) Manu, London, Henderson Bros.; Richmond, Stevens, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Franconia, Mangum, Portland, J. F. Ames; Bolivia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore via Camden, J. S. Krems; Aegean, (Br.,) Stewart, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Nevada, (Br.,) Bigby, Liverpool via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Rosse, (Belg.,) Gregory, Liverpool, Burk & Jevons.

Ship Calliope, (Br.,) Smith, Bremen, Snow & Burgess. Barks Helene, (Ger.,) Geredes, Bremen, J. A. Pauli; Bengal, (Swed.,) Myra, Rotterdam, Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.; Matthew Baird, Greenleaf, Matanzas, James E. Ward & Co.; Mystery, (Br.,) Dennis, Anjier for orders, George F. Bulley; Salvatore, (Ital.,) Romano, Valencia, Lauro, Storey & Scarpati; Julian Antonio, (Span.,) De Bilbao, Santander, J. M. Ceballo & Co.; Achille F., (Aust.,) Persich, London, Slocovich & Co.; Maria Christina, (Ital.,) Somma, Valencia, Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Macon, Kempton, Savannah Jan. 17, with mdse. and passengers to George Yonge.

Steam-ship Gallia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Jan. 10, via Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Bahama, (Br.,) Whitehurst, Trinidad Dec. 31, Barbados Jan. 2, St. Lucia 4th, Martinique 6th, and Dominica 8th, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co.

Steam-ship Anchoria, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow Jan. 8, and Moville 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Rhenbina, (Br.,) Gemon, Cardiff 14 ds., with mdse. to George F. Bulley.

Steam-ship New-York, Quick, New-Orleans Jan. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Bogert & Morgan.

Steam-ship Pioneer, Platt, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

United States steam-ship Constellation, Davis, Gibraltar 37 ds.

Steam-ship Mercator, (Belg.,) Minne, Antwerp 6 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Hermod, (Dan.,) Heins, Havre 23 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Hitoz, (Aust.,) Marcovich, Dunkirk 60 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Bynda, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Bordeaux 23 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Arrasen, (Norw.,) Rasmussen, Amsterdam Nov. 30, in ballast to order.

Bark Margrethe, (Dan.,) Jensen, Great Yarmouth 54 ds., with old iron to order—vessel to Bockmann, Oelrichs & Co.

Bark Halcyon, Dickinson, Galveston Dec. 24, with cotton to order—vessel to Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

Bark Rainbow, (Br.,) Rowell, Baltimore.

Bark Anagar, (Dan.,) Pil, Cette 45 ds., in ballast to Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

Bark Sageland, (Norw.,) Tarkelsen, Cette 54 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Sorina, (Swed.,) Haldeny, Rotterdam 38 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Duke of Richmond, (Br.,) Fairweather, Bahia 52 ds., with sugar to Mattiessen & Weichers.

Bark Ernestine, (Fr.,) Hiveart, St. Pierre, Mart., 36 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Kestrel, (Br.,) Lockhart, Curacoa 23 ds., with goat skins and coffee to Barkram Bros.

Bark Chestina Redman, (of Boston,) Elliott, Singapore Aug. 9, with teas to order—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Bark Maria Luigia, (Ital.,) Savanone, Leghorn 94 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Laura, Storey & Scarpati.

Bark Ironside, Coggins, Rockway Inlet, to Lunt Bros.

Bark Phantom, (Br.,) Garner, Maceio 50 ds., with sugar to Drexel & Morgan—vessel to George F. Bulley.

Brig Mary Bartlett, Welch, Matanzas 12 ds., via Delaware Breakwater 3 ds., with sugar to Yonge & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Jennie Phinney, (of Portland,) Noyes, Buenos Ayres 58 ds., with hides to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Excelsior, (Br.,) Mayor, Cape Haytien 23 ds., with logwood and coffee to Thackeray & Co.—vessel to R. W. Hayward & Co.

Brig San Giuseppe, (Ital.,) Perillo, Girgenti 66 ds., with sulphur to order.

Brig Emmanuele, (Ital.,) Bottone, Bristol 49 ds., with iron to order—vessel to John C. Seager.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, S.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Australia and Advance, for London; Richmond, for Norfolk; Albemarle, for Lewes; ships Hermyn Lohmkohl, for Anjier; Marianna VI., for Lisbon; Eppora, for Bristol; Sovereign of the Seas, for San Francisco; barks Bertha, for Koenigsberg; Bettie, for Trieste; John A. Harvie, for Antwerp; Sterling, for Hamburg; Truro, for Bremen; Abel, for Gijon; Sophie, for Buenos Ayres; Quelle, for Bordeaux; Emilia Olampi, for Cadiz; Kalliste and Speranza, for Santander; Giuletta, for Lisbon; Pio IX., for Rio Janeiro; Riedronnaisen, for Liverpool; Zelma, for St. Jago; Addie McAdam, for Havana; Evening Star, for St. Jago; Minnie Allen, for New-Orleans; Australia, for Mobile; brigs Julio Cesar, for Oporto; Annie Batchelder, for Charleston.

Also, via Long Island Sound, bark Rio de la Plata, for Cadiz.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Jan. 19.—The steam-ship City of Alexandria, Capt. Deaken, from Vera Cruz, arr. here this morning, and will proceed to New-York on Wednesday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ship Revolving Light, (Br.,) Filmore, from Glasgow, and bark Formosa, (Br.,) Stuart, from Dunkirk, which were anchored below, came up to the City 19th.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Sld. 12th inst., Charles Dennis, for New-York; 15th inst., Falco; 17th inst., Amicitia, Burmah; 18th inst., Marlborough, Capt. Munroe; Nonantum, Neja, latter for Charleston; Magnet, Capt. Jenkins, for Fall River; 19th inst., D. H. Bills, Dagny, Sir Robert Peel.

Arr. 12th inst., Jafahar; 14th inst., Ada Carter, Progresso, in quarantine; 16th inst., Woodlands, Sacramento, Jan Mayn, latter at Plymouth; Vanessa, off Land's End; 17th inst., Hansa, Capt. Kimme, off Seaford, with loss of boats; Attivo; 18th inst., Capri, Peter Stuart, Haavund, Maria, Capt. Olsen; Venezuela, Erbria, Union, Capt. Barstow; Galileo Galilei, Confidenza, Capt. Druigno, latter off the Lizard; 19th inst., Alexandrovna, Jane Harvey.

The steam-ship Hooper, (Br.,) Capt. Murrell, sld. hence yesterday for Boston.

The steam-ship Roraima, (Br.,) Capt. Pinet, from Boston Jan. 2, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Lavernier, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New-York Dec. 29, has arr. at Newcastle.

The steam-ship Lovaine, (Br.,) Capt. McCaulay, from Baltimore Dec. 30, has arr. at Newcastle.

The steam-ship Clan Stuart, (Br.,) Capt. Rawley, from New-Orleans Dec. 24, has arr. at Antwerp.

The steam-ship P. Caland, (Dutch,) Capt. Dadden, from New-York Jan. 3, has arr. at Rotterdam.

The steam-ship Volmer, (Dan.,) Capt. Hansen, from New-York Dec. 31, has arr. at Havre.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Westphalia, Capt. Schwensen, from New-York Jan. 8, for Hamburg, was signaled off the Lizard to-day.

The steam-ship Amaryllis, (Br.,) Capt. Blagovich, from Baltimore Dec. 24, arr. at Gibraltar on the 11th inst.

The steam-ships Llanarthen, (Br.,) Capt. Tom, from New-York Dec. 23, for Naples, and Dotterel, (Br.,) Capt. Hore, from New-Orleans Dec. 18, for Leghorn, arr. at Gibraltar on the 12th inst.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19.—The steam-ship Lalande, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from New-Orleans Dec. 25, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Richmond, (Br.,) Capt. Tate, from New-Orleans Dec. 22, has arr. here.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 19.—The American Line steam-ship British Empire, Capt. Mills, from Philadelphia Jan. 8, arr. here to-day, on her way to Liverpool.

The steam-ship Glendale, (Br.,) Capt. Doherty, from Fernandina Dec. 26, has arr. here.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 19.—The Guion Line steam-ship Wisconsin, Capt. Bentley, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. hence at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

HAVRE, Jan. 19.—The General Transatlantic Line steam-ship France, Capt. Trudelle, from New-York Jan. 7, arr. here at 10 o'clock last night.

MOVILLE, Jan. 19.—The Allan Line steam-ship Prussian, Capt. Ritchie, from Baltimore Jan. 3, via Halifax Jan. 10, for Liverpool, has arr. here.

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